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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Manœuvering of the Buchanan Clique.

Mr. Marcy is not Going to London for Some Time Yet.

Ex-Governor Seymour Protests against being Sent as Minister to France.

THE PRESIDENT'S POWER OF REMOVAL.

A Legal Question.

Amendments to the Army Appropriation Bill.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Senator Seward's Speech on the Bounty Land Bill.

Secretary Marcy and the London Mission—[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1855.

There is reasonable ground for the belief that the rumor so industriously circulated of late, to the effect that Mr. MARCY is about to take the London Mission, originates with the BUCHANAN clique of politicians at present rendezvoused in this city. I am perfectly satisfied that such a clique really is at work here, and that much of the mischievous rumor relative to projected changes in [illegible] Some of the members of this clique are well known to the political [illegible] developments in connection with their movements might [illegible] exposures of treachery, [illegible] of parties connected with the BUCHANAN cabal and a simple reference to the positions they hold, and to their past and present history. In a few days I may have something more to say on this subject; and then perhaps may be able to show up some of the underground operations of prominent members of the clique alluded to.

I do not wish to be understood as speaking disrespectfully of Mr. BUCHANAN, but I apprehend that however honorable he may design to be in his political movements, some of the instruments through whom he is operating here are quite unscrupulous about the means they employ to accomplish his wishes. Mr. BUCHANAN is exceedingly desirous that Mr. MARCY should go out of the Cabinet, and his friends here have blundered into the silly effort to get him out by coaxing or driving him into the fatal trap of accepting the mission to London. Mr. BUCHANAN never made a greater mistake as a politician than in taking a foreign mission after having himself been Secretary of State; and you may depend upon it, Mr. MARCY will not fall into the trap, however much the Pennsylvania bachelor may desire it.

The efforts of this BUCHANAN interest to dislodge Mr. MARCY from the Cabinet were never so desperate as now. They may possibly eventually effect their purpose. If so, a striking evidence of the want of firmness in the President will be manifest,—for he has taken a great deal of pains to have it understood that he was determined no change should be brought about in his Cabinet except by sickness or death. If defeated in this well known and often announced purpose of maintaining the integrity of his Cabinet, a breach will have been made in his wall of defence against the enemies of the Administration, through which will be poured a ceaseless flood of arrows, that will secure to the opposition an absolute triumph. He sees this, surely, and I still believe will disappoint the cunning machinations of those who seek by artifice to destroy him. But, nous verrons.

Ex-Governor SEYMOUR is still here. Notwithstanding his earnest protests against being considered a candidate for any place in the gift of the Administration, there are quite a number of disbelievers in his ability to persist in declining the Mission to France, if it is pressed upon him. It must be confessed, however, that the ex-Governor presents most cogent arguments against the propriety of his accepting anything at the hands of the President, and these may restrain the President from urging his acceptance of the Paris Portfolio. He suggests, very forcibly, that when a man has been practically whipped to death at home, as he was in the Fall election, he ought not to come to Washington and accept place under the Federal Government, because, among other reasons, such a course makes him a political beggar, who, bankrupt in his own State, comes to Washington to be taken care of. He thinks there is propriety in a dead man's laying quiet for a while after he is put under the sod, instead of stalking about among living men, and partaking of their substance, still, just as though he was alive and kicking.

All this is very ably and cogently argued by Mr. SEYMOUR; but there is some reason to fear his logic don't altogether satisfy his friends; and there are those here who insist upon it that he will yet accept the mission to France, unless indeed Mr. MARCY should resign in his favor,—but of that I know nothing. These disbelieving heretics maliciously refer to Gov. SEYMOUR's New-York record, in connection with the late Gubernatorial contest,—and, from his acceptance of a nomination after his repeated and positive declarations that he would not accept, they draw the conclusion that in protesting his innocence of any possible designs on the mission to France, he simply means to say that he wants it forced upon him. Just at this juncture, Captain RYNDERS is here—the veritable Captain who nominated Mr. SEYMOUR at Syracuse, "nolens volens," after his refusal to be a candidate; and it is suggested that he has been detailed from the New-York Custom-House to come to Washington, and repeat the *nolens volens* operation in the case of His Excellency and the French Mission. New-York, by these agencies, may yet get the Minister to Paris, although I confess my own opinion on the subject is quite settled to the contrary by the arguments of the Ex-Governor himself.

The Pacific Railroad bill was recommitted at last, to-day, by a very close vote, at the termination of the keenest parliamentary fight I have ever witnessed, in which legitimate weapons only were used. The bill is now in a position where its ultimate success or defeat may be easily consummated. A few votes only are required to pass it; and they can only be had by a much more judicious management than has characterized the engineering of the measure thus far in the House. It is much easier to defeat the bill than to pass it; but it can be passed if the right men take hold of it in the right way. The leaders of the measure will do well to profit by the experience of the past few days, and if they really desire the success of the bill, be willing to sacrifice a little of self to compass that object.

The Secretary of War is having engraved an interesting map, giving the comparative profiles of the several Pacific Railroad routes surveyed under direction of the Department during last year. This map, and all the information on the subject of Pacific Railroad routes which has been obtained by the War Department, by order of Congress, at an expense of nearly $200,000, will soon be laid before the two Houses. It certainly is desirable and reasonable that Congress should delay final action on a Pacific Railroad measure until these maps and this information have been examined, which may be done in a few days. It was this consideration that induced Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, to urge the recommittal of the bill, and not any purpose to obstruct the passage of a measure in which he feels a lively interest.

The second Exhibition of the Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute of this City, to which I have heretofore alluded, commences on the 8th of February. Next week will close the opportunity to enter articles for competition. It is to be hoped many of our New-York artisans will avail themselves of this occasion to exhibit specimens of their handiwork. The Exhibition will be a most creditable one, and will be frequented daily by hundreds who are assembled here from every quarter of the Union, and, indeed, the world. I learn with some surprise that none of your enterprising organ builders have arranged to send an instrument to this exhibition. As there are four or five of our churches just at this time arranging for the purchase of organs, one sent for exhibition would be quite certain of a purchaser, to say nothing of the publicity the business of the builder would obtain through the medium of the Exhibition. Have the hard times so blunted the business optics of New-Yorkers, that they cannot see this "chance for a trade." S.

Interesting Legal Question—The President's Power of Removal.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1855.

Argument was concluded in the Supreme Court yesterday, in a case which is deserving of more extended notice than the brief reference to it which I have seen published. I refer to the case of "The United States, [illegible] Secretary of the Treasury," which involves questions of very extended interest. The case comes up on a writ of error from the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, which Court refused to issue a writ of mandamus commanding the defendant to pay to the relator the amount of his salary, as Chief Justice of the Territory of Minnesota, from the 22d day of October, 1851, (the day on which the President appointed a person in his place,) up to the 19th day of March, 1853, at which period the four years for which he was appointed expired.

The facts of the case are very few and simple. The relator was appointed and commissioned on the 19th March, 1849, as Chief Justice of Minnesota, "to have and to hold the said office, with all the powers, privileges and emoluments to the same appertaining, unto him, the said AARON GOODRICH, *for the term of four years*, from the day of the date hereof." On the 22d October, 1851, Mr. CRITTENDEN, acting Secretary of State, wrote to the relator that the President had thought proper to appoint JEROME FULLER in his place, and had commissioned him accordingly. Thereupon, the relator communicated to the President his intention faithfully to discharge the duties of said office up to the expiration of the time for which he was commissioned; and from that time to the end of his term he held himself always ready to discharge the same.

The relator presented an account to the proper *officer of the Treasury for his salary, from the 1st of* December, 1851, (the day on which he received the letter of dismissal,) up to the 19th of March, 1853. This application was rejected, on the sole ground that the President and Senate having exercised a *power which, in their opinion*, is constitutional, the *accounting officers* have no authority to say, *officially*, that the exercise of such power is unconstitutional.

From these facts two questions arise: First, whether the President had the power to remove the relator during the four years for which he was appointed; and second, if he had not, whether a mandamus is proper for the purpose and under the circumstances stated in the petition.

The relator affirms that the President had not the power to remove him during the four years of his appointment, urging that the act of Congress creating the Judges, is peremptory, and declares that they "shall hold their offices for the period of four years." The Commission of the relator pursues the same terms, and upon the same terms the office was accepted. The relator maintains that as the law has not been repealed, he had the absolute right to the office for the full four years' term provided by the law, of whom the Judges of Minnesota were the creatures.

Attorney-General CRITTENDEN gave an opinion supporting the power of the President to remove a Senatorial Judge; and his conclusion is supposed to be legitimately drawn from and entirely founded on the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of the American Insurance Company vs. Canter, 1 Pet., 510. The relator argues that all that the Court decide in that case is, that the Judges of the Territorial Courts of Florida were not "Constitution Judges," that is, that they were not Judges of those Courts to which the judicial power spoken of in the Constitution was committed, for if they had been they would have held their office "during good behavior;" but that they were *Legislative* Judges, created by virtue of the power given to Congress to make all needful regulations for the Territory of the United States.

But what countenance does this decision give to the power of removal by the President? All that decision affirms is, that Territorial Judges do not derive their existence from the Constitution; if they did, they would necessarily hold their office during good behavior, and Congress could not limit or abridge their term of office. In other words, if they are Judges within the meaning of the Constitution, they hold their office during good behavior, in spite of Congress or the Executive, because the Constitution, the instrument of their existence, says so. But where, in this decision, is found any warrant for holding that a Legislative Judge shall not hold his office during the term of four years, when the act of Congress, the instrument of *his* existence, says he shall so hold! The Judges in either case, are just what the instrument to which they owe their origin makes them: in the one case, during good behavior; in the other, during four years. And it is no more within the power of any third party to remove the incumbent in the one case than in the other. In each case, the President, by and with the advice of the Senate, has the power of appointment. In each case the power of appointment having been executed, the President is "*functus officio*," the Constitution in one case, and the act of Congress in the other, clothing these officers with their respective powers, qualities, and immunities.

To this it is rejoined by the Attorney General that the Constitution having conferred upon the Executive the power of appointing and removing all officers not holding, by the Constitution, during good behavior, this power cannot and ought not to be impaired by the Legislative power; and that the act of Congress creating the Territorial Judges, while it *limits* their appointments to four years, cannot grant to the officer a right to hold the office for the full term of four years, regardless of the President's constitutional prerogative. The Constitution distinctly provides two classes, and two classes only, of Executive and Judicial officers. The first of these hold the life tenure; the second class are removable at the will of the Executive. If it were not so, inextricable confusion and interminable difficulties would be the result.

The question of the power of the President to remove all officers whose tenure of office is not, by the Constitution itself, declared to be during good behavior, (or for life, which is synonymous,) was discussed in the first Congress under the Constitution, and was decided in the affirmative; since which time the unvarying practice of the Government, down to the present time, has been in conformity with that decision; and during sixty years this power has been exercised by the President, and hitherto unquestioned.

To this the relator rejoins, that in the debate in Congress, in 1789, to which the Attorney General appeals, there is not found any support for the doctrine, that a Judge, whether constitutional or legislative, may be removed by the President during the period for which the constitutive act of the Legislature declares that he shall hold his office. The whole of that debate was upon the power of the President to remove an *executive officer*. And the principal argument in favor of removal was, that the executive power was vested in the President, and for it he was *responsible*, whether performed by himself in person or by subordinates in office, who were simply his agents, and from the *responsibility* of the President for the acts of executive officers the power of removal was particularly derived. But it was nowhere intimated, that where no constitutional impediment existed, the Legislature could not create an office with any limitation or tenure they might choose to attach to it. The very contrary was assumed.

Upon the second question, regarding the right of the relator to a mandamus, the Attorney General [illegible] that the proceeding of the plaintiff is simply an indirect mode of sueing the Government, which is forbidden to be done indirectly. To this the relator replies that the proceeding is neither to *establish* a claim by the judgment of a Court, nor to enforce *against the* Government the payment of a claim. The *Government* has, by its proper legislative department, (the only department which in this *particular province represents* the Government,) declared that the Judges of the Minnesota Territory *shall receive a certain salary, to be paid quarterly* at the Treasury. It is the Secretary of the Treasury, and not the Government of the United States, that refuses to pay; and the mandamus is to command him, not *as the representative* of the Government to make this payment, but as the mere officer on whom devolves the duty of executing this law, which the Government by its Legislature has passed, to do what the law specifically requires.

Of course I have given only a brief statement of the most important points raised in the discussion of this interesting case, which was argued very ingeniously and forcibly on both sides, by A. H. LAWRENCE, of this city, for the plaintiff, and by Attorney General CUSHING for the Secretary. The decision of the Court will be looked for with much interest. S.

The French Spoliation Bill, &c.

"Ion," of the Baltimore *Sun*, writes thus from Washington:

The French Spoliation bill is likely to pass, all predictions to the contrary notwithstanding. It is brought *forward, in the House, under very favorable auspices*, and no parliamentary obstacles can now be thrown in the way of its passage. The amount of the claims is said to be about ten or twelve millions, without the interest. Under such strict rules of evidence as will be *adopted by the Board, it is not probable that every claim* presented will be allowed.

The five millions appropriated by this bill to pay the awards, *pro rata*, will no doubt, be sufficient to pay every claim that will be allowed. But those whose claims may be rejected can come to Congress again.

There is no good reason to believe that the President will veto the bill. Mr. POLK vetoed it, not on its merits, but because the treasury was empty, and the country engaged in a foreign war.

The new bounty land bill is likely to be broken by the weight of its provisions.

As it now stands, it will probably require about a hundred and sixty millions acres of land, and employ a hundred additional land office clerks. The bill will not carry until after another old soldiers' convention. It would not be surprising if the Pacific Railroad question and old soldier question should enter largely into the future political contests in this country, and, perhaps, have a decided influence upon the Presidential election.

The Bounty Land Bill—Senator Seward's Speech.

SENATE, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1855.

Mr. SEWARD—Mr. President, the question I understand to be on the substitute offered by the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania.

The PRESIDING OFFICER, (Mr. GEYER, in the Chair.) The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. BRODHEAD,) as a substitute for the original bill.

Mr. SEWARD—The object of that substitute is to reduce the amount of this appropriation. It is a very laudable and proper object, if it can be attained consistently and with justice. But it strikes me, Sir, that the substitute is objectionable on the ground that it attains that object inconsistently and unjustly; that there is an antagonism between the principles on which the substitute rests, and the object of the bill which is under consideration. The principle of the bill is to provide an acknowledgment, by way of donation, on the part of the Government, to the officers and soldiers who have served in the several wars in which the United States have been engaged. If the bill proposes to appropriate too large an amount of the public lands, the reduction, to be made consistently with the objects of the bill, must be by reducing the amount of the public land which is to be appropriated to each individual. That, however, is not proposed. On the other hand, the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania proposes that you shall give the largest quantity of public lands which is asked by any person, to each of the individuals whom he favors by his substitute; but he reduces the aggregate amount by striking out some of the classes who were to come into the division. What are the classes that he strikes at? They are the volunteers in those wars.

I object to this upon the ground that it is inconsistent. There are two classes of soldiers in all our wars—one, those who are known by the name, not necessarily a respectful one, of mercenaries, or soldiers for hire, professional soldiers, those who enlist for the compensation which the Government renders. There is the other class of volunteers; those who are not soldiers by profession, but who are in the civil avocations of life. These volunteers are persons who are moved by a spirit of patriotism irrespective of compensation. They do not serve, generally, throughout the whole of a war, but they enlist as volunteers, to resist an invasion of a particular portion of the territory of the United States, and to defend their homes, their families and their firesides. They are, of the two classes, the most meritorious. Moreover, they never engage in the public service, except at some sacrifice—the sacrifice of the profits of the civil occupations in which they have been engaged; and often the engagement, for however brief a period, in the public service, results in disastrous losses to them, and embarrassments in their financial concerns. Such was the case of the volunteers who resorted to the defence of Plattsburg, in the war of 1812, from Vermont, and from the State of New-York. They dropped their sickles upon the harvest field, and they repaired and tendered their services, and supported the tender of them with bravery, and with devotion to the interests and glory of the country. They never retired until they had driven the invader back into the foreign country from which he came.

Now, then, to make a discrimination between those who served as regular soldiers and those who served as volunteers under such circumstances, is unjust, as it seems to me, and tends to discourage that which is the most important military institution of this country, and of all free countries, that is, the militia. We must always have a small standing army. We have that only at the sacrifice of some republican principle, and at some risk to republican institutions. But the true military institution of a republican Government is the militia, and the true military spirit to be encouraged, is the militia spirit of this land. We all know how valiant and how effective that auxiliary was in the war of 1812; and we all know how loyal and effective it was in the Revolution. You know, Sir, perhaps better than I do, [MR. CLAY in the chair,] how effective it was in all the Southern and Western campaigns during the war of 1812.

It is on this ground, therefore, that I must make up my mind either to vote against this bill altogether or to go in for it in the state in which it stands now, so far as this question is concerned. I believe this disposes of the principal arguments in favor of the substitute, except those contained in the views which have been presented in the speech which has been made to us by the honorable member from Michigan, (Mr. STUART.)

We are alarmed by him by the aggregate amount of the donation. It is indeed very large, but it is only the casting up of a debt, and frightening us from the payment of a debt by showing us how much we owe. If we attempt to pay it all, we should pay all. If we attempt to reduce the amount, to make a part of the loss fall on those who are entitled to payment, then the loss should fall equally, and not discriminating and establishing classes between the beneficiaries.

But, Sir, in point of fact there is no very great force in this objection. Five years ago the Secretary of the Treasury reported to the President that there could not be expected from the avails of the public lands any revenue for the use of the Government for a period of eighteen years. It was upon that hint that I went over to the support of the homestead principle, because I considered that a fund which was dried up for a period of eighteen future years, was practically dried up altogether. The sum of $150,000,000, at which the appropriation made by this bill is estimated by the honorable Senator from Michigan, is $150,000,000 which the Treasury of the United States is never to have. It must go in some way; either in a homestead law, or under appropriations, the benefits of which will inure to the country largely or be awarded to internal improvements or education. If the Treasury is never to be benefited any more by any direct receipts as revenue from lands, this bill commends itself, in the largest and most liberal form, as a substitute for what I would have in the homestead bill.

Nor do I think it is likely to prove so injurious to the new States as the honorable Senator from Michigan imagines, and I have no doubt he is very honest, as I know he is very learned, in his reasons on these subjects. I think the time has practically gone by, Sir, when large tracts of land will be taken by speculators. That a large portion will go into the possession of persons who served in the war; that another large portion will go into the hands of their widows and children, is also very probable; and for the rest, if the land shall come to be so low in value as the honorable Senator supposes, it will afford no occasion for speculation. Speculators will not purchase tracts so cheap to hold them, and pay taxes on them until they advance in market, more especially as there is reason to apprehend that the Government of the United States will hereafter be less liberal in its grants of lands for public objects than it has been heretofore. It may, for a time, affect the prosperity of the funds of some one or more of the new States, but that will be but brief and temporary. They will find, I think, their lands settled [illegible] proportion as the prices of the lands are reduced; and with the occupation, and settlement, and cultivation of their lands, their fiscal resources will be improved more than the loss of this five per cent. fund. Their educational institutions, also, will find support in new and ever multiplying settlements, which will compensate them abundantly for any temporary depreciation in the value of the reserved lands for the support of that great interest.

Under these circumstances, I have made up my mind to vote for the bill as it stands, in preference to the substitute of the honorable Senator from Pennsylvania.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS....Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition from the inhabitants of Ontario and Madison Counties, New-York, praying that the soldiers of the War of 1812 be made beneficiaries of Bounty Lands. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

After a few unimportant petitions and resolutions, Mr. BADGER requested a short Executive Session, into which the Senate went at 12½ o'clock.

Mr. SHIELDS moved the Army Appropriation bill be taken up.

Mr. COOPER objected. He wished to make remarks on his Convict and Pauper resolution submitted yesterday, but finally concluded to defer them until to-morrow.

Mr. EVANS objected.

Mr. CASS—The Internal Improvement bill has been repeatedly postponed. I don't like to risk everything else for the Army bill, though that should be considered.

Mr. HUNTER—Something should be done in reference to the Indian disturbances.

Mr. BRODHEAD—I have not abandoned the Bounty *Land bill, but Senators have so amended it that I don't* know it. I must turn it over to the tender mercies of the Senator from Delaware and the Senator from North Carolina—they have made it a pension bill and everything else.

Mr. BADGER—The first business in order is the important business of yesterday—that is the Bounty Land bill, but I yield to the Army Appropriation. If it don't take long to dispose of it, it will soon be out of the way, and if it does we should certainly take it up.

ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up.

An amendment was reported from the Committee on Finance to strike out the appropriation giving fifty thousand dollars for the preservation of the arsenals, and insert two hundred and sixty-eight thousand for the Arsenals, including sites in New-Mexico and Texas, the erection of magazines and arsenals in these places and Oregon and California.

The Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs objected to the amendment as in many respects unnecessary.

Messrs. RUSK and WELLER advocated it.

Mr. HUNTER examined the amendment, item by item, and it was agreed to by Yeas 22, Nays 18.

On motion of Mr. HUNTER, three amendments were adopted—one increasing the item of subsistence in kind two hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars; another appropriating fifteen thousand dollars for the surveys of military defences; and another appropriating thirty thousand dollars for stereotype works on Light Infantry tactics, for use throughout the country.

On motion of Mr. SHIELDS, an amendment was adopted appropriating fifty-four thousand dollars, and twenty thousand dollars, for new machinery, and improvements and repairs at the Armories of Springfield, Mass., and Harper's Ferry, Va.

Mr. SHIELDS also offered an additional section authorizing the examination by an existing Board of Claims, into the damages done to property by Colonel FREMONT's battalion.

Mr. HUNTER thought this was a subject for separate enactment, but it was finally adopted.

Amendments were also adopted appropriating $30,000 for the importation of Dromedaries for military purposes, and to extend the provisions of extra pay of the soldiers on the Pacific coast to those of Fort Laramie.

On motion of the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, other amendments were adopted increasing pay and rations.

Another amendment was adopted making an appropriation for the manufacture of breech loading firearms.

On motion of Mr. RUSK, an item was adopted appropriating one hundred and thirty-eight thousand dollars for the payment of six volunteer companies in Texas, called out to suppress the Indian hostilities there.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., offered an amendment to regulate the distribution of arms among the States, and providing for the sale of those already distributed. Agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to strike out the item of three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars for the Capitol extension, as inappropriate to the military bill.

Messrs. BAYARD and HUNTER opposed the striking out.

Messrs. JOHNSON, CASS and BADGER, then entered into a colloquy about the Capitol extension.

A STEAM ENGINE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. ALLEN explained the failure in the building of the British Houses of Parliament as to acoustics and ventilation, and said the latter was procured by pumping air from below by a steam engine. All were agreed that it was now too late to correct the error of excluding outside windows, and thought the Legislative Halls must be lighted from the dome, and ventilated by the aid of a steam engine below.

TEXAN TROOPS.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate on the 11th inst., containing information relative to Texan troops in the service of Texas which have not been paid by the United States.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to carry the Reciprocity Treaty into effect, and asked that that Committee be discharged from considering the petition of Messrs. HUSTED and KNOWLES, concerning the Hell Gate obstructions, on the ground that the State of New-York had not proposed any such measure. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

A resolution was passed closing the debate on the French Spoliation bill to-morrow at 3 o'clock. The House went into Committee on that subject.

MR. BENTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. BENTON maintained, so far from our commerce being injured during the French Revolution, it was most prosperous. He well remembered a caricature representing a large white cow, John Bull holding the horn, France the tail, and Brother Jonathan milking with both hands into a pail. He took issue with gentlemen who insisted that the United States are bound to pay these claims, because they are released from the guarantee to protect France in the possession of her West India Islands. France never made an appeal to us to perform the guarantee. These claims were settled by the faithful efforts of our Government to get them acknowledged and paid by France, they were settled by the battle of Marengo, which put an end to the guarantee, and restored the West India Possessions which England had taken to France. These claims had acquired strength by the efforts of Agents and solicitors, who examine the records to find out claims, and tell certain parties they will never be paid by Congress unless they consent to take two or five cents on the dollar. It is time, he said, to read a lesson to this order. It is due to National Legislators, individually and collectively, to let them know they are not to govern us by their importunities and appliances. It is time to make a decision Sir, by which the foul birds that clap their wings over the Capitol, that infest these doors, and are to be found everywhere,—it is time to read them a lesson to depart, in order that the Treasury may be saved from their attacks. If there is a compliment I value more than another, it is, that no man, who wished to plunder the country, ever brought a letter of introduction to me, Sir. [Laughter.] They should be taught that they must cease to throw suspicion on National legislators, which is not only injurious to us, but to the Republican Government. I do believe, while there is great plundering in the monarchies of Europe, there never has been more money taken unduly from the pockets of the people than by vote of Congress.

Mr. DISNEY was for a long time prejudiced against the French Spoliation claims, [illegible] to enter into a careful and deliberate [illegible] prejudice dissipated, and he was compelled to believe the claims are well founded. Every principle of national honor, and consideration of justice, both public and private, demands their payment. This he proceeded to show, by quoting from and commenting on the various documents.

AMERICAN MEDIATION.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, after saying that Mr. DISNEY had forcibly presented the justness of these claims, spoke *against this Government's mediating in the European* war. If this conflict should cease, would the masses have *one ray of hope? No!* But they would be thrown back into that condition where the silence of despotism is the synonyme of peace.

Mr. CLINGMAN asked, would the calling out of a larger number of men to be killed, and the imposition of increased taxation, benefit the masses?

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in reply, referred to the oppressed condition of Poland, Hungary, Rome and Ireland, saying, we should stand aloof and let the war work out its legitimate ends. It was another [illegible] waged in the name of religion. Let the combatants alone—stand back—give them scope and margin enough to play out their diabolical game. Let Despotism exhaust itself, then there will be hope of freedom for the world. He contended that it is high time we have the American interpretation of the Law of Nations. We should shape our ends that the American power may be felt where destiny directs and duty demands.

Mr. GOODRICH obtained permission to print his views of the Tariff question. The Committee rose.

The Senate bill establishing a Board for the adjudication of claims, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

No. 47. City of Boston, plaintiff in error, *vs.* DAVID R. LEGRAW. Argument concluded by Mr. AMES for plaintiff. No. 48. THOMAS LAWS, et. al., appellants, *vs.* JOSEPH E. LAW. Argument commenced by Mr. MAY for appellants.

Lieut. MAURY will finish his steam lanes across the Atlantic, to prevent collision of steamers, by the 1st of February next. They are being prepared at the request of Boston Underwriters.

The Jamestown—Selden, Withers' & Co.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday are received. They contain no news of interest. The sloop-of-war *Jamestown*, will sail from Philadelphia about the 1st of February, for Portsmouth, and from thence to the coast of Africa, where she will take the place of the *Constitution*, as the flag-ship of Commodore CRABB.

The *Globe* reiterates its charge of fraud against the firm of SELDEN, WITHERS & Co., and challenges a libel suit, and an examination into the affairs of the house by a legal tribunal.

Fire in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

A fire occurred this morning about 4 o'clock, at SMITH's wharf, foot of Gay-street, destroying the warehouse of Messrs. HALL & LONEY, commission merchants, and partially destroying the adjoining store of Messrs. STEVENSON & HISS. The loss is not yet ascertained.

We had a light fall of snow this morning.

Grisi and Mario in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The GRISI and MARIO troupe will remain in Boston two weeks longer. The average receipts amount to $4,500 a night, and the application for seats and the enthusiasm of the audiences remains unabated.

Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

We have received no mail south of Washington this morning. The storm on Sunday morning extended to Petersburg and Richmond. Much damage was done by the wind.

Schooner Abby Whitman Ashore.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

The schooner *Abby Whitman*, from Savannah, for Philadelphia, went ashore during the storm of Sunday night, in Little Egg Harbor inlet, and has [illegible] hundred bales of cotton [illegible] probably will be got off.

Weather Reports.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

The thermometer is now 18 degrees above zero, and the weather is fine and clear.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

The weather here is clear and fine this evening, but very cold.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

The weather is cold and cloudy here, indicating a snow-storm.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

This evening the sky is perfectly clear, and there is a strong wind blowing.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

The weather here is clear and very cold.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

The weather this evening is moderate, with indications of a snow storm.

BANGOR, Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

The weather here is clear, and the temperature moderate.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 24—8.30 P. M.

It is now snowing hard in this city. Wind north-east.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

It commenced snowing here at 3 o'clock, and continues up to the present time, with indications of a heavy fall.

BRATTLEBORO, Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

It commenced snowing here at about 3 o'clock, with prospects of a heavy fall.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Weather moderate. Snowing slowly all day—now about two inches of snow on a level.

UTICA, Wednesday, Jan. 24—6 P. M.

Weather clear. Thermometer 16° above zero before noon—now at 20°.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

The weather has been comparatively calm and pleasant here to-day. At present we have a depth of snow from eighteen to twenty-four inches. The thermometer is now 18° above zero.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

We had a slight fall of snow this morning, but it cleared off this afternoon. This evening the weather is cloudy.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

There was a light fall of snow here early this morning, but the weather has been clear ever since. It is now fine moonlight, with a moderate temperature.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

A snow storm commenced here at 5½ o'clock this afternoon, and snow is now falling heavily.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

It commenced snowing here at 4:30 o'clock P. M. and the storm still continues.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

At 4½ o'clock this afternoon, snow commenced falling very heavily here, and there are no signs of abatement up to this time.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

The wind has been easterly all day. We have had but a light fall of snow, and the weather is quite moderate.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Jan. 24—7 P. M.

The thermometer in this city at 7 o'clock this morning stood at 6° above zero. It now stands at 20° above. The weather is clear. The barometer is going up.

PORT JERVIS, Wednesday, Jan. 24—6.30 P. M.

There has been no fall of snow of any consequence on the Erie Railroad west of Port Jervis to-day. It is about six inches deep here. The weather is now cold and clear. The trains are running regularly.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Jan. 24—8 P. M.

The moon is shining brightly here. The thermometer is 14° above zero.

Health of Mr. Mason, United States Minister to Paris.

The following note, (says the Richmond *Enquirer*,) conveys the only reliable information of the condition of Judge MASON which has been received in this country:

RICHMOND, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you do me the favor to [illegible] the enclosed extract of a letter received this morning from Dr. [illegible], of Paris, [illegible] our friend, Judge MASON? [illegible]

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

A. T. B. MERRITT.

PARIS, Dec. 28, 1854.

DEAR SIR: Judge MASON has an affection [illegible]

Jan. 2.—Continues to improve.

FATHER MATHEW.—By letters received in this city to the date of 24th December from Madeira, we learn that the health of Father MATHEW has very much improved since his arrival at that Island. It will be remembered that some time since Father M. was attacked with paralysis, depriving him almost entirely of the use of his voice, and the four months that he has been enabled to rest from his labors in that genial clime has nearly restored him to health. Father MATHEW expected to leave Madeira for England in the month of May. The officers of the United States frigate Constitution had called to pay their respects to him at his residence, after which he was entertained by them on board ship. He seemed much gratified by their attention, and spoke feelingly of the kindness with which he was received by the Americans during his late visit to our country.—*Baltimore Sun.*

METEORIC PHENOMENON.—Passing across the public square last night about 10 o'clock, the writer observed a phenomenon which seems worthy of record. It was a brilliant red ball of fire about two minutes in diameter. It was first visible about eight degrees below the guards in Ursa Minor, and near the small star Gamma in the body of the Dragon. At first it seemed stationary, but in about fifteen seconds commenced moving slowly toward the east in an almost horizontal line, and with at first (I think, but am not positive,) a slight and undulatory motion. It passed below and about one degree from the star Benetnasch in Ursa Major, and disappeared in the distance, not far from Denebola in the constellation Leo. Whole time visible two minutes. There was no explosion, nor were any scintillations thrown off at any time while I saw it.—*New-Haven Palladium, Jan. 23.*

A FREAK OF NATURE IN VIRGINIA—WHERE'S BARNUM?—We saw yesterday an instance of a curious freak of nature in a young cat, about half grown, having no appearance of hair on any part of its skin, an opossum's tail, and the hind quarters similar to those of a rabbit. The skin on the upper part of the body and the head is of a mouse color, and that on the belly and legs of a pale red. The cat which bore it had four other complete kittens at the same time.—*Norfolk Herald, Jan. 1.*

☞ MR. AARON KNAPP, an old and respectable citizen of Morrisville, Madison County, died Monday night last, from the effects of a kick received from a horse, as is supposed, while watering the animal. He was found lying near the watering place, his skull fractured, and insensible; and medical assistance was unavailing to restore him to consciousness and life.

A COSTLY GRATIFICATION.—We have heard it stated that the costs of Rev. W. J. ALBAN, vicar of Mevagissey, incurred in prosecuting the fisherman, THOMAS DUNN, for not taking off his hat in the church-yard, have exceeded £200.—*Plymouth (England) Journal.*

COL. MANYPENNY.—At a recent interview between Col. MANYPENNY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Six Nations, Col. M. was adopted into one of the tribes, and formally invested with the title of Hoo-wee-gun-e-oo, or Pacificator.

HEALTH OF GEN. HARRISON'S WIDOW.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 22d inst. says that the health of Mrs. HARRISON is not so good as it was a fortnight ago.

[illegible] ITALIAN TRAVELS.

[illegible] the Promenade of the Cascine—Opera-house [illegible] and Pleasures—Italian Theatre.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

Florence, Saturday, Dec. 16, 1854.

I promised to speak in this letter of the afternoon and evening resorts of the Florentines—the promenade of the Cascine, and the Opera-house of La Pergola. The occasion is a fortunate one; for the weather to-day is fine, and the Austrian band is to play at 2 o'clock; at 8 is the benefit of Mdlle. Sofia Fuoco, danseuse; tickets are at a premium, and bouquets much above par. We shall see, therefore, both the drive and the theatre under highly favorable circumstances.

The Cascine mean, (for the word is plural) in "their derived and conventional signification," the grounds attached to the Royal Farms. They were primitively the dairies which supplied the Palace with butter and eggs, and other pantry articles. Nothing remains to remind the beholder of their former use, except, upon the façade of the principal building, a quantity of plaster medallions, representing cows and other barn-yard scenes. The grounds, which are thickly wooded, form an oval two miles long, upon the banks of the Arno, a short distance from the centre of the city, and just outside the walls. Carriage drives intersect them at all points, the principal one forming its exterior boundary. A wide gravel avenue for pedestrians only, stretches along the bank of the river. There are bridle paths in abundance for horseback parties. In the centre, opposite the Farm-house, is the circus, or open circular space, where the carriages stop, and where the ladies in them receive the visits of the gentlemen of their acquaintance. A call at a carriage door is equivalent, in attention and in etiquette, to a call at the house; and, indeed, the former may be said to have almost taken the place of the latter mode of maintaining the relations of society. There is music four times a week, furnished alternately by Austrian and Tuscan bands—either without superiors in Europe. The quartet from the "Trovatore," as performed by the former, is, perhaps, the finest thing in military music. Only, if the sons of the Grand Duke happen to arrive in the middle of it, the loyal Austrians stop abruptly, and execute their national air instead. I know I ought to be stirred by this tune, since Austria has extorted an engagement from England and France to help her tread on Italy and Hungary, but I am sure, as it were, mechanically, to turn my back on them and their music, and feel morose and revolutionary, till they return to the [illegible] and the princes are out of sight.

The Cascine are not tended with that nicety which characterizes the solicitude bestowed upon the Bois de Boulogne; it has neither the festive capabilities of the Champs Elysees, nor the massive proportions of Hyde Park; yet it is, perhaps, as agreeable a promenade as any of the three—combining a portion of the attractions of all. There is, of course, a comparatively poor display of the luxury of equipage—few fine horses, few brilliant carriages, few servants in livery. The ladies, though dressed to the best of the Florence mantua-makers' taste, are not as acute as they might be in the selection of fabrics, or in the combination of colors. The grounds are not lighted at night, and are, consequently, deserted at sunset. There are no stately, perpendicular, mounted gendarmes, offering the attractive contrast of gayety of attire with sobriety of demeanor. There is no fountain, no artificial lake, no scandal from the Tuileries, no gossip from the Bourse, no dispatch from Menschikoff, no rumor from Sebastopol; and yet, without any of these stimulants to the tongue the ear, the Cascine are really a delightful resort, and compare favorably with any European promenade in point of the genuine enjoyment they afford. This results greatly, I think, from the absence of unnecessary outward show—which, by putting every one at his ease, and levelling conventional distinctions, equalizes the apparent condition of all who may be present. Nowhere else is the fact so evident that wealth is not a *sine qua non* of success, nor an indispensable prelude to a welcome. In Paris, money has come to be, of late years, the grand criterion. This was induced, at first, by the downfall of Legitimacy, and the institution of a modern nobility, and has lately been immensely increased by the establishment of a *parvenu* Government, under which none of the three aristocracies has survived but the *parvenu* aristocracy of wealth. The Cascine seem to confound those who go on foot and those who ride in carriages, and also to overlook the still more serious distinction of those who have a coachman of their own and those who had one called from the stand. The Cascine are an agreeable and sensible little rendezvous, and we may easily forget there that the Arno is a muddy brook, that the mountains are crested with snow, and that the town clock has but one hand. Enthusiasts of Florence say of the Cascine, "There is no place like it."

In Florence, a family or a party, in which there are ladies, intending to visit the theatre or the opera, must, if there be unusual attraction, secure their places beforehand. This is not done by procuring a ticket, but by buying a key. You purchase the key of the box you desire. This key, strange to say, as well as the rest of the keys, is not to be found, as a matter of course, at the box-office; but is quite as likely to be for sale at a *café*, at a shoemaker's, or at a hotel. What is still more strange, there is no fixed price, and you have the same latitude in bargaining that you do in ordinary shopping. A box for six, in the first tier, varies, according to the demand, from [illegible] to five, and also according to the apparent wealth, ignorance or indifference of the applicant. Let us suppose that we have obtained our key, though we have paid well for it in consideration of the benefit of Miss [illegible] Fuoco, danseuse. We are rather amazed in arriving in the evening, to find that we have still our admission to pay—the key being altogether independent of the ticket-office. This unexpected demand amounts to about 25 cents apiece, and the tickets are apparently the size of late-cards. Considering their area, they are cheap. Servants [illegible] to pass in unmolested, which is an agreeable feature of Italian theatres. They hand the key to the box, open it, put the [illegible] inside, take your orders and retire.

In case of an unduly early arrival, that is five minutes before the announced hour of commencement, the following is the appearance of the house. At first, you distinguish nothing in the darkness but the outline of the proscenium boxes. There is no sign either of a chandelier or of foot-lights. A pole is inserted into the stage in front of the curtain, from which hangs a lantern such as is placed over piles of rubbish in the street, to caution passing vehicles. By degrees you recognize the shadowy forms of bass-viols and wind instruments in the orchestra, and you begin to be aware that there are people in the pit. Everything is frightfully still. You look up to the roof of the house, and, as it seems, beyond the ceiling you see a point of light. By and by the ceiling opens, rolling together like a scroll, and a chandelier appears in the space disclosed. It is lowered into the body of the house by means of a crank, and produces a very pleasing effect, I assure you. At the same time, a man issues from behind the curtain, uproots the pole, removes the lantern and disencumbers the stage. Then the foot-lights screw up from underneath, and at last the house is illuminated. It is singular that this preparatory process is not accomplished before the audience is admitted.

The *salle* of every Florence Theatre is built upon the same plan, and a description of one will answer for all. There are four, five or six tiers of boxes, as the case may be, the outer frame-work being perfectly perpendicular, so that the boxes are entirely covered in, the opening in front being little more than a window. Dress is almost out of the question therefore: no portions of a lady's person being visible but her head and neck. She appears to be looking out of window, simply. The floor of the house—the best position—is free to those who have no key, and who have paid only the price of admission. The three front rows are reserved for such as pay a little more. Women are admitted to the floor, and at some theatres at half-price.

Gentlemen without families, isolated young men and bachelors generally, pay the admission only, and billet themselves during the performance upon those who have boxes. This custom of making and returning calls at the opera, fulfils, like the similar practice at the Cascine, all the duties and requirements of society. During an opera of three acts, with two intermissions, five very considerable visits may be made. In expectation of such a series, a lady generally but half fills her box, leaving two or three chairs for transient company. Thus a gentleman may frequent the opera here for an incredibly small sum. The price of admission is but 25 cents, but by becoming a subscriber and *habitué*, the cost may be reduced one-half, and the best music and most fashionable society in the city may be enjoyed for a shilling a night.

Twenty minutes after the time announced for the rising of the curtain, the orchestra begins to assemble. Some time afterwards the prompter takes his seat. This seat is beneath the stage, his head and body coming through a hole in the stage into the house, just in front of the leader of the orchestra. He wears spectacles, and a velvet smoking cap, the tassel of which keeps vibrating and tickling his nose. The man at the drum has a similar protection. The leader has a piece of shaky tin nailed upon his music desk, which he clips with his fiddle-bow to mark the time and to serve as a triangle. Sleigh bells jingle from behind the curtain, the signal that all is ready. The leader taps the quivering tin, and the overture to Verdi's "Violetta" begins.

"Violetta" is a musical version of "*La Dame aux Camelias*," and is the least successful work of the Maestro. It is understood that it is to be sacrificed to-night, as the ballet, afterwards, is the attraction of the evening. It is immediately evident that the wind instruments at the leader's right are in advance of the stringed instruments at his left. The prima donna sings out of tune and makes wry faces. The clarionet, the hautboy and the flute, three merry fellows all in a row, laugh at her openly, and are occasionally so much amused that they lose the place and get awry themselves. The prima donna notices them, and launches violent glances across the prompter's smoking cap. The tenor, when he is not lending his aid to the cunning of the scene, stands close to a private box, and converses gaily with its occupants. Nobody listens or looks, and in the due course of nature the melancholy exhibition comes to an end. The ballet is inserted between the first and third acts of this opera, the second being omitted altogether.

The first scene in "The Bandit's Daughter," being cleverly painted, the audience applaud vehemently. Immediately, a snuffy little man in black appears in the midst of motley groups of brigands and bows. This is the scenic painter receiving a meed of approbation. The applause being prolonged, he appears a second time, with his hand at his heart. Of course, *Miss Fuoco is received with all* that furor of demonstration usual to country towns, when visited by the most insignificant celebrity. Shouts, numerous expansive bursts, tumultuous upheavings of the pit, are the tokens of delight lavished during the first act; during the second we are treated to a rather extensive application of the language of flowers. It was known during the day that three hundred dollars had been spent in flowers, and that no more were to be had upon any pretext. After the first *pas seul*, therefore, in the second act, an ecstatic gray-headed gentleman, who could stand it no longer, seized his bouquet and launched it at the prompter's head. Then followed the siege of Sebastopol in due form. The allies hurled missiles from every parallel. Occasionally the aim was very wide, and the fire, scattering like that attributed to the Russians by the English; now and then the bombardment slackened, and for a moment the siege was suspended, as may be read any day in a dispatch from Menschikoff. Miss Fuoco was frequently struck, but undauntedly, in the language of Menschikoff again, "the damage done to the breastworks was repaired during the night." This manifestation, which, as it appeared afterwards, was merely a feint, lasted twenty minutes. It broke out again, on a larger scale, after the variations in the "Carnival of Venice." The pit, which had seemed exhausted of ammunition towards the close of the previous action, resumed the attack, and absolutely darkened the foot-lights with its showers of artillery. The prompter withdrew beneath the stage. The chief brigand was hit by a random shot; this was probably the origin of the report of Admiral Nachimoff's death. Finally, a breach was made, and missiles too big to be thrown by any known power were passed into the beleaguered tower from a stage-box. Constructions, a yard high, elaborately built of the rarest flowers, and sustained by a back-piece concealed under ivy leaves, were handed by the donors themselves to the fair object of their idolatry. The end of a green garland was passed out to the comic attitudinist, who walked to the other extremity of the stage before the opposite end appeared in sight. He then wound it round his own person, looking like a fragment of Birnam wood on its way to Dunsinane. The chief lady of the *corps de ballet* now advanced towards Miss Fuoco, and in behalf of her comrades presented her with a sampler worked in tapestry. Whether this was a token of appreciation, or a certificate of good moral character, I had not time to inquire. Generally, the *corps de ballet* has the most profound detestation for the more conspicuous ladies, for whose maneuvers they either serve as a frame-work, or a foil. Men with brooms now appeared upon the stage, and proceeded to remove the superincumbent mass of rose-leaves and lily petals. What a rose-cake it would have made, had it been sugared down as it was! Just then, an individual entered our box without knocking, and offered us copies of rhapsodies addressed by two addled Counts to Miss Sofia Fuoco, of Milan. We bought one of each—Italian poetry is very cheap—and then took pains to inquire for whose benefit they were sold. Why, for the authors', to be sure—elder sons without a quattrino.

The ballet concluded with a hand to hand fight between the bandits and His Majesty's troops. There were something like thirty set couples, occupying very nearly all the vacant space upon the stage. Combats, by armies, are usually very ridiculous displays, consisting chiefly in efforts to produce the semblance of hostility by striking wide of the mark and firing guns into the air like magnanimous duelists. We must do Italy the justice to say that her mimic collisions with brigands are the very best things in their way to be found upon the European boards! They looked like modern Guelfs and Ghibellines settling a feud. Or perhaps they had been plied with strong waters, as the Russians invariably are before a battle, according to reliable London prints. At any rate, when the curtain fell upon twenty-nine decided victories, one couple remaining staggering to and fro in each other's arms,—there was a tremendous call for a repetition, and the entire struggle was forthwith done over again. The Italians are famous for unreasonable and inappropriate *encores*, and on the first production of the "Prophète" in Florence, they made the sun rise twice. That beats Joshua.

So much for the opera here in the November season. La Peyola is shut now, reopening the night after Christmas, for the Carnival. During the fortnight to come there will not be a single place of amusement open—not even a café concert or a Punch and Judy. The streets at night are as black as railroad tunnels, and not half as well lighted. The amusement of a promenade through them is of the most dreary description. Nine tenths of the shops close at dusk; the other tenth are not open even during the day. So that visiting from house to house, and the most constant attendance at dancing parties, "hops," "happenings in," and the other unceremonious reunions, which form the staple of the evening occupations of Americans in this metropolis, are the only possible methods of avoiding misanthropy and averting inevitable seediness. Life would present greater charms in Florence if there were some sort of show here—as perhaps a Cosmorama or a series of Moral Lectures to Young Men—anything, in fact, where you pay to get in. If it were not for Galignani and Menschikoff—the two great epitomes of to-day, as they appear to me from this point of view—it would really be an arduous task to spend a Winter in this most desolate, deserted, misunderstood and overrated shire-town. Dick Tinto.

DANIEL CADY.

Biographical Sketch of the late Judge Cady—Outline of his Professional Career.

The retirement of Judge Cady from the Bench of the Supreme Court, after so long and eminent a professional career, naturally awakens reminiscences in respect to those early times when he first appeared in the judicial forum. He was admitted to the Bar in 1795—*sixty years ago*. During this long period he has been constantly and laboriously engaged in the practice of the profession—excepting the seven and a half years he has sat on the Bench. Though he has mingled somewhat in politics, and on a few occasions occupied a seat in the State and National Legislatures, yet he has never permitted any political duties to interfere with his unremitting devotion to the law. I doubt whether, during the last sixty years, a single day has passed (Sundays excepted) in which he has not been employed, to some extent at least, in the examination of a pending law suit. What a long period of unwearied attention to one pursuit. It is almost without a precedent in the history of the legal profession.

Judge Cady was born in Columbia County, in April, 1773—a County which has produced four of the most prominent lawyers in the State: Elisha Williams, William W. Van Ness, Martin Van Buren, and Daniel Cady. He read law in 1794, with John Woodsworth, then doing an extensive business at Albany, and subsequently Attorney General and Judge of the Supreme Court, and now residing at Albany, in the possession of uncommon vigor, at the age of 88 years. Admitted to the Bar, Mr. Cady commenced practice in 1795, at Florida, in the County of Montgomery, from which he soon removed to Johnstown, the county seat. Johnstown was then regarded as quite a Western frontier town. A flourishing little village existed at Whitestown, in Oneida County; a few bold pioneers had located at Bath, where there was an English settlement; and a good many squatters, with a few *bona fide* respectable citizens, were scattered here and there through the western portions of the State. About a dozen slovenly houses composed the sum total of Utica, while the sites of Syracuse and Rochester were without a local habitation or a name, and Buffalo was only distinguished for the Indians that made their wigwams on the banks of its creek. But even then the tide of emigration from the eastern counties of New-York and from New-England had begun to flow westward through the Mohawk Valley. In a few short years it spread itself in one broad sea of civilization and enterprise over all the fertile valleys and rich hill-sides of western New-York. At the time of Mr. Cady's admission to the Bar, or immediately after, a few lawyers, some of whom rose to eminence in the profession, had penetrated the country west of Johnstown. Thomas R. Gold, a man of marked ability, practiced at Whitestown. Either at that time, or soon after, Jonas Platt, who subsequently sat on the bench of the Supreme Court, practiced at the same place. It was about this period that Nathaniel W. Howell opened an office at Canandaigua, and Vincent Matthews picked up a precarious living at Newtown, now Elmira. Gen. Matthews afterwards removed to Bath, and thence to Rochester, where he became distinguished in the profession.

When Mr. Cady took his place with the Bar, George Clinton was Governor of the State; though in the same year he gave way to John Jay, who was elected over Chief Justice Yates, the Republican candidate, after a sharp contest. Gov. Clinton voluntarily retired, having held the office from the organization of the Government. Robert Yates was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor, and Nathaniel Lawrence, Attorney-General—the latter being superseded the same year by Josiah Ogden Hoffman, one of the most profound lawyers in the State. He was the father of our present Attorney-General. The bare mention of these facts exhibits in a strong light the long period during which Mr. Cady has occupied a place in the legal arena. Two generations of men have passed away since George Clinton first laid aside the gubernatorial robes he had so long and honorably worn, and Daniel Cady is still at the Bar with faculties unimpaired.

Mr. Cady has come into professional contact with five or six distinct classes (I had almost said *generations*) of lawyers. At the time of his admission, the leading members of the bar in New-York City were Hamilton, Burr, Edward Livingston, Harison, Brockholst Livingston, Hoffman, Samuel Jones, Riggs, [illegible] and [illegible]—names appearing on almost every page of our early reports, and who, by their profound talents and varied learning, aided an eminent and dignified Bench in erecting the judicial structure of this State on broad and solid foundations. At the same period Abraham Van Vechten, John V. Henry, Ambrose Spencer and John Woodworth, were devoting their great powers and rare attainments to the practice in Albany; while Elisha Williams, whose ability to sway juries by an eloquence singularly rich and fascinating, has never been surpassed in this State, kept his office at Hudson. All these gentlemen were in advance of Mr. Cady at the Bar—some by many years—others by only a few. It was his good fortune to contend with each of them in the forum; though with some but rarely on account of their advanced age, or early death, as in the case of Hamilton. With Burr, Hoffman, Jones, Spencer, Woodworth, Van Vechten, Henry and Williams, he measured weapons repeatedly during a series of years. What a school for disciplining the powers and stimulating the energies of the mind, with James Kent to preside over the combat and award the wreath of victory! "There were giants in those days." Among the more immediate cotemporaries of Mr. Cady—*i. e.*, those who were admitted about the same time, were W. W. Van Ness, afterwards Judge of the Supreme Court, M. B. Hildreth, twice appointed Attorney-General, Thomas Addis Emmett, widely known to fame, Cadwallader D. Colden, T. R. Gold, of Whitestown, and George Griffin, of New-York. The latter gentleman, it is believed, came into the profession the same year with Mr. Cady, and he, of all those then at the Bar, or who were admitted at that time, is the only one who now pretends to practice, excepting Mr. Cady. It is possible that John Duer, now a Judge of the Superior Court in the City of New-York, was then at the Bar, though I suppose he was admitted a little later. A short time subsequent to this, another class of lawyers appeared among their elder brethren, and in due season rose to distinction. Of these I may mention John Wells, of New-York, a model advocate before the Court sitting in bank, D. B. Ogden, Harmanus Bleecker, Martin Van Buren, Thomas J. Oakley, an intellectual giant, now presiding in the Superior Court of the City of New-York, Talcott, peerless in the forum, but a lamented victim of the temptations of the social circle, Daniel Kellogg, a Western pioneer, who amassed wealth while doing a large business at Skaneateles, and John C. Spencer, still in the vigor of his intellect, and whose singular capacity to labor without fatigue, equaled by the extent and variety of the professional services he has performed during the last thirty-five years. Next after this class, and more nearly approaching our own days, come Daniel Lord, B. Davis Noxen, J. A. Spencer, Henry R. Storrs, the splendid orator, Samuel Beardsley and Greene C. Bronson, both of whom have presided over our highest Court, Addison Gardiner, M. T. Reynolds, Samuel Stevens, Benjamin F. Butler, William H. Seward, D. D. Barnard, J. A. Collier, Ogden Hoffman, the present Attorney General, Judge Paige of Schenectady, O'Conor, Denio, and their associates. Another class, our immediate cotemporaries, must be mentioned. They stand in the same relation to the young attorney of 1855, that Hoffman, Jones, Van Vechten T. Williams stood to the young attorney of 1795. I must content myself with some half dozen names, as N. Hill, Jr., W. F. Allen, John Van Buren, W. C. Noyes, Tallcott of Buffalo, David Dudley Field, and G. F. Comstock. Other names will readily occur to the reader. After these come the countless throng who have got places within the Bar since the adoption of the new Constitution and the Code of Procedure. In the language of the auctioneers, they are "too numerous to mention." They must be knocked off under the general head of "legion." Here, then, are six distinct classes or *successions*—if I may so speak—of lawyers: beginning with Alexander Hamilton, and ending with the last attorney who is admitted to practice on his clients in the Supreme Court—covering a period of sixty years. With all these classes Mr. Cady has been in professional contact, either before a Jury or before the Court *in banco*, or while presiding himself as a judge. When looking around him since he has been on the bench, searching in vain for the once familiar countenances and forms of his early associates, all of whom have left the forum, and most of them long years ago to lie down in honored graves, and finding himself sitting by the side of judicial compeers, a majority of whom were born after he had won honors at the bar, he must often feel in his heart of hearts the sentiment, though he may forbear to quote the language:

> "When I remember all
> The friends so linked together
> I've seen around me fall
> Like leaves in wintry weather,
> I feel like one who treads alone
> Some banquet hall deserted,
> Whose lights are fled,
> Whose garlands dead,
> And all but me departed."

Though constitutionally modest and bashful in the extreme, Mr. Cady early worked his way towards the front rank of the profession. In those days a lawyer could not argue a cause in the Supreme Court, till he had practiced three years as an attorney. Mr. Cady argued his first cause before the Court in bank, in 1798—as soon as the rules would permit. It was an *ejectment suit*—a branch of the law in which he subsequently became highly distinguished. The case is not reported, for then there were no reports published. *Johnson's Cases*, in three volumes, are the earliest published reports of the decisions of the Supreme or any other Court in this State. The first reported case in which he was counsel, is Jackson *ex dem.* Lord Southampton *vs.* Sample, 1 *Johnson's Cases*, 231. It involved the title to a large tract of land in the County of Montgomery. Abraham Van Vechten was counsel for the plaintiff, and Daniel Cady and Aaron Burr for the defendant. Thus, his name appears in the earliest volume of our reports. It appears also in the latest. In the first volume of *Johnson*, and in the last of *Barbour*, and through all the intermediate series of volumes, at law and in equity, you will find the name of Daniel Cady. Of whom else can this, or anything approaching to it be said?

He has seen great changes in the constitutional, judicial and statutory systems of the State, since he actively participated in its affairs. He has practiced law under four different State Constitutions—that of 1777, adopted by a Convention embodying great talents, over which Leonard Gansevoort presided; the revision of 1801, by a Convention of which Aaron Burr was President; the Constitution of 1821-22, framed by a Convention whose seats were filled by the most eminent men in the State, Daniel D. Tompkins presiding; and the Constitution under which we now live, organized in 1846 by a body of highly respectable delegates, who chose Lieut. Gov. John Tracy to preside over them. He has practised under five different codes of laws, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, five different revisions of our Statutes, including the code of Procedure, all authorized by Legislative enactment, viz.: That of Samuel Jones and Richard Varick, in two volumes, in 1789—that of James Kent and F. W. Radcliff, in two volumes, in 1801—that of W. P. Vanness and John Woodworth, in two volumes, in 1813, known as the "Revised Laws," a more elaborate and systematic production than its predecessors—that of John Duer, Benj. F. Butler and John C. Spencer, in three volumes, 1830, known as the "Revised Statutes"—a work far more thorough, philosophical and perfect than either of the others, making great changes in the statutes, and furnishing a more symmetrical idea of a code than any body of Statutes in force in any of the States ruled by the common law. In each of these revisions it will be noticed that the work was entrusted to able hands, to the leading minds of the profession. In 1848 came the code of Procedure, the joint product of Messrs. Loomis, Field and Graham, and which speedily sent Chitty and Tidd, Gould and Burrill to the moles and the bats, and has greatly puzzled the brains of both bar and bench. "And such as it was in the beginning, so it is even to this day." Mr. Cady has seen our judicial system radically changed two or three times since he commenced practice. He began when such men as Kent and Thompson rode Circuit and heard causes in bank, the Court consisting of five Judges. Then, in 1822, three Supreme Judges were placed in bank at Albany, while eight Circuit Judges attended at *nisi prius* in the counties, each of the latter being a Vice-Chancellor. For nearly twenty years after Mr. C. was admitted as an Attorney, the Court of Chancery was regarded as an "old fogy" concern, where a dozen weather-beaten lawyers now and then made motions and got an order entered called a "decree"—the whole affair being a profound mystery, and the mass of the profession knowing as little about the Court as they did of trial by battle. But, in 1814, when Kent became Chancellor, he threw the doors of the Court wide open, caused its proceedings to be regularly reported, and soon won to his tribunal a cloud of suitors, with their attending counsel. He found a flood of light along the track of Equity jurisprudence, pronouncing opinions which are quoted as authority before the Lord High Chancellor of England. He built up our Equity system, which was subsequently strengthened by his successors, Sanford Jones and Walworth. When Kent became Chancellor, Mr. Cady commenced practice in that Court, and was soon distinguished among the Equity lawyers of the State. Then came the new Constitution of 1846, and the Code of 1848, sweeping away all the old landmarks, crushing Law and Equity into one mass, and providing for an elective judiciary. Among other unexpected things done, the change carried Mr. Cady upon the bench, where he should have been thirty years before. To keep pace with all these changes in Constitutions, Statutes and Judiciary, required intense study, and to master them, giant powers of mind. I believe no one doubts that Mr. Cady, (constantly in the field while the changes were going on,) comprehended them fully, and expounded them with singular clearness and great logical power.

I have spoken of changes in Constitutions, Courts and Codes, occurring under the eye of the venerable man of whom I write. I can barely allude to other mutations not less important and striking, which he has witnessed. Let us pass over politics, for the field is too broad to be examined in this hasty sketch. Suffice it to say, that he who has been actively engaged in the legal profession, and a keen observer of public men and measures under the Administrations of twenty Governors of the State, from George Clinton to Myron H. Clark, and of fourteen Presidents of the United States, from George Washington to Franklin Pierce, must be a rare depository of political knowledge.

It has already been stated that when Mr. Cady settled at Johnstown, it was regarded somewhat as a frontier town. Years before it had been the residence of Sir William Johnson, one of the most skillful and successful Indian negotiators and political agents which England ever had in this country. The Court-house now standing in Johnstown, was built by him before the revolutionary war. It is still a hale old building, furnishing tolerable accommodations for the courts. It has witnessed many a famous professional contest within its walls in days gone by, among which was the trial of Solomon Southwick in 1812, on an indictment for attempting to bribe Alexander Sheldon, Speaker of the Assembly, to give his vote in favor of incorporating the Bank of America. Chief Justice Kent presided; Thomas Addis Emmett, Attorney General, led on behalf of the prosecution; Southwick was defended by Aaron Burr, Daniel Cady and Ebenezer Foote. Mr. Cady's cross-examination of Sheldon was a masterly performance. It convinced the Jury that Sheldon was quite as willing to accept a bribe as Southwick was to offer it. The verdict was for the defendant. On a beautiful location, in the outskirts of Johnstown, stands the mansion house of Sir William, called "the Hall." It has seen stormy times. The marks of the Indian tomahawks are conspicuous on some portions of the interior. Strange stories are told of the doings of Sir William at the hall; of the barrels of silver dollars with which he purchased the friendship of the Indian tribes in the Mohawk Valley, and obtained titles to large tracts of their lands. On a pleasant day, in the month of April, 1775, Sir William had been holding a kind of Court in the *Court-House at Johnstown. In the evening, news* arrived of the Battle of Lexington. Sir William was greatly agitated; he retired to bed at the Hall, and died during the night in an apoplectic fit. So says the tradition of the neighborhood. His brother, who resided near Amsterdam, and whose stone mansion is seen from the railway, fled to Canada. The lands of the Johnsons were early confiscated to the State. The Hall, by means of repairs and some modern embellishments, is still a convenient and rather showy dwelling.

A frontier town! Mr. Cady has seen our Western frontier recede before the march of emigration, from Johnstown to Buffalo, from Buffalo to Detroit, from Detroit to Milwaukee, and thence onward to Astoria and San Francisco; while bold hands are stretched out to plant our flag at Honolulu. He has seen Peter Smith and John Jacob Astor, then young men, pass up the Mohawk in Summer to purchase furs of the Oneidas and Onondagas, which they sold in their small shop in New-York during the Fall and Winter. He saw them rise from these small beginnings—Smith buying eighty thousand acres of land of the State at three dollars per acre, located in the now County of Madison—while Astor extended his operations as a fur trader into what was then called "The Far West." Ultimately, Smith became the largest landholder in the State, and Astor the richest man in the Union. Mr. Cady and Judge Smith married sisters, daughters of Col. James Livingston, an officer of the Revolutionary Army. Judge Smith purchased land on the "Military Tract." Mr. Cady was his counsel. It was these considerations which led Mr. Cady, at that early day, to ride the Western Circuit, where he soon became famous as a *land lawyer*. No man in the State better understood all the points involved in these Military titles. On horseback, with *Coke upon Littleton* in one end of his "saddle-bags," and a change of linen in the other, he threaded the woods, waded the swamps, and climbed the hills of the then almost wilderness which now compose the beautiful Counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Ontario, and Monroe. Many anecdotes might be told of his adventures, and of the suits in which he was engaged. There is time for only two or three. The Circuit Court in Cayuga County was at one time held in a log School-house on the banks of the Cayuga Lake. Daniel D. Tompkins gravely sat in the pedagogue's seat and expounded the law to counsel and jurors who occupied the lower benches. A log tavern near by furnished accommodations for man and beast. The quarters were narrow and the guests were numerous. At night, judge, sheriff, lawyers, suitors, witnesses, and outsiders, all camped together on the floor. Whether they lay "spoon fashion," and all had to turn over at once, is doubtful. At this Circuit, or one not many years after, in Cayuga, Mr. Cady defended a man for murder. His mode of bringing out the main points of the defence illustrates his constitutional secretiveness. Two men quarrelled. One struck the other with a heavy bit of scantling on the head. A couple of doctors pronounced the skull fractured, trepanned the man, and he soon after died. Mainly through the testimony of these physicians, the assailant of the deceased was indicted for murder. The trial came on. The physicians, swelling with professional importance and high-sounding phrases, testified to the fracture, and that it caused the death of the man. By some means Mr. Cady had got possession of the skull, including the piece taken out in trepanning. He kept it concealed till the District Attorney had rested his case. He then opened the defence, introduced the skull, [illegible] it, showed that it was not fractured, and compelled the physicians to admit it on the stand. It was then an easy task to satisfy the Jury that the man had died from the [illegible] of these very physicians. In other words, that the doctors had killed him, and not the prisoner at the bar. Secretive and taciturn to an extraordinary degree, and ever extremely cautious and wary, Mr. Cady was a most dangerous opponent in trials at *nisi prius*. From no word or look could his antagonist form any idea of the line of attack or defence he intended to pursue. He always kept in reserve as long as possible the point or fact on which he intended the case should turn; and he generally sprung it upon his opponent when he least expected it, and was the worst prepared to meet it. Those who knew him well expected a sly "trip and twitch," or a sturdy throat-grapple, in some stage of the trial, but how and when it was coming they could form no conception. A distinguished counselor once remarked that *whenever he succeeded in beating Daniel Cady*, he never felt sure that a mine was not to be suddenly sprung under his feet, until the clerk had legibly recorded the verdict, given him a certified copy of the entry, *and the Court had adjourned for the day*. A little anecdote will illustrate some of these traits of character. At an early period, in one of the Western counties, he was employed to defend an ejectment suit on the military tract. To enable the plaintiff to recover, he must prove that a certain revolutionary soldier had died in the army. By some means Mr. C. learned that two or three soldiers, who had belonged to the same regiment, were going to swear that the man in question had died in the army. He was, in fact, alive. At considerable expense his attendance at the trial was procured. *He was kept concealed.* The plaintiff's counsel introduced his witnesses, who swore that they knew the old soldier well, that he died in the army, and that they helped to bury him. The plaintiff's case seemed to stand upon a rock. Mr. Cady opened for the defence, and sent for the old soldier to come into court. He took the stand, to the amazement of the plaintiff's counsel and his witnesses. In addition to his own oath, his fellow-soldiers swore to his identity, made a bungling apology for their error, and the defendant got a verdict.

Mr. Cady was always a close student. He read the reports carefully; but beyond this his studies were confined to a few books. He had no patience with the digest-mongers and book manufacturers of the day. *Coke upon Littleton, Sheppard's Touchstone, Fearne on Remainders, Bacon's Abridgment* and *Chitty's Pleading*, and works of that sort, were his favorites after the reports. He was acquainted personally with Story and Kent, and was the intimate friend of the latter for nearly half a century. He read their text books with pleasure, but gave greater weight to their opinions in adjudicated cases. He was an admirable special pleader—the best test of a sound lawyer. His capacity for close analysis, and his strong reasoning powers, made him feel at home while handling and applying the principles of the most perfect system of logic ever devised by the wit of man. His addresses to the jury were lucid and vigorous, but sometimes too terse to penetrate the thick skulls on the panel. When he laid himself out upon a case, he never tired till he found the bottom of it. His arguments to the Bench were models of luminous logic. He mastered a new branch of the law almost as readily as he seized the points of a case in a familiar department of the practice. This was exemplified in the skill with which he led for the defence in the only case in this State (and there are few exceptions in any other State,) in which the Woodworth Planing Machine was beaten. This was in 1844, at Albany, in the United States Circuit Court. As is often the case with first-class lawyers, he had never before conducted a patent suit. Seth P. Staples, an experienced patent lawyer, led for the plaintiff. The trial continued two or three weeks. Great was the exultation of the defendant when the Jury rendered a verdict in his favor. This first and last victory over the Woodworth patent, is said to have been mainly won by the rare skill and legal acumen exhibited on the trial by the leading counsel for the defence.

Said a friend to the subject of this notice, on an occasion not very remote, "Judge, are you a Silver Gray Whig?" "No." "A Wooly-head?" "No." "What are you, then?" "*An old-fashioned Federalist*," was the prompt response. Mr. Cady never sought office. He was elected to the Assembly in 1809, where he was regarded as a leader of his party. He held a seat in the same body on two or three subsequent occasions. He was distinguished as a keen, strong debater. In those days such men as the following used to occupy seats in the Assembly, viz.: De Witt Clinton, A. Spencer, Smith Thompson, J. O. Hoffman, S. Jones, Nathan Sanford, W. W. Van Ness, Brockholst Livingston, Elisha Williams, Abram Van Vechten, T. J. Oakley, C. D. Colden, Erastus Root, Saml. Young, P. R. Livingston, Roger Skinner, Obadiah German, and James Tallmadge—yes, in the Assembly. He was elected to Congress in 1814. He was not a candidate for office after this, I think, till 1832, when he was overpersuaded to run for Congress. The election showed his great strength in the county of Montgomery, which then composed his district. Francis Granger was a candidate for Governor on the same ticket. He was a popular candidate, generally running ahead of his associates. Such was Mr. Cady's strong hold upon the people where he had lived nearly forty years, that he led Mr. Granger in Montgomery 1,700 votes. But Jacksonism swept the Valley of the Mohawk that Fall like a flood. Mr. Cady was defeated by a score or two of votes. He ever after resisted all offers of political promotion, till he was made Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fourth District in 1847. The District was Democratic by some 1,800 or 2,000 majority. He was himself elected by about that majority over a popular and estimable Democrat, Judge Fine. In 1849 he was again a candidate against Judge F., and was elected by a decided majority in this Democratic District. It is supposed that the bar generally, irrespective of party, voted for him on both these occasions.

It is not within the scope of this sketch to speak of Judge Cady's course on the bench. It is too freshly remembered to require comment. Such of his opinions, delivered in the Court of Appeals, as are published, may be found in the 2d and 3d volumes of Comstock. Those in the Supreme Court which are published, (and they constitute only a small part of those delivered,) are scattered through the sixteen or seventeen volumes of Barbour. On some of these opinions, the Judge evidently laid out his strength. We may instance the Dry Dock Usury Case, and the Mason Will Case, in the Court of Appeals; and the Anti-Rent Case, (the People *vs.* Clark,) and the Mandamus Case, in respect to awarding canal contracts, in the Supreme Court. The two cases last mentioned afford fair specimens of the thorough research and vigorous logic which he brings to bear upon a cause.

Judge Cady is nearly 82 years old. His health is apparently as sound, his mind as clear, and his capacity for labor as great as when he was but fifty. Brought up on his father's farm till he was eighteen, he there acquired that fondness for agricultural pursuits which sixty years of professional activity have not abated. Through life he has been a sort of farmer, and his special delight has been to reclaim swamps and waste lands. The ownership of large tracts of all sorts of soil, lying in and near Johnstown, has, for half a century, afforded ample employment for the hours he could snatch from his clients and the Courts. This, with his strictly temperate habits, and great regularity of regimen, has made him proof against disease. During the sixty years he has been at the bar, I doubt whether he has been kept from business six days by illness. In the seven and a half years he was on the bench, he was not absent from his post an hour; and he performed his full share, at least, of the labor of the Court. Through life he has been a prodigy of promptness; and his devotion to business, to hard work, early and late, both in the office and in the forum, has been as constant and tireless as the revolving sun.

Strong in intellect and strong in body, he is still stronger in moral character and in the respect which he inspires in all who know him. Probably he has not a personal enemy in the State. The elements of his character are of the purest and loftiest kind. In the utmost freedom of social intercourse, no one ever felt at liberty to tell him a vulgar story. In all the fierce contests of the forum, no one ever addressed to him an abusive, or even a disrespectful remark. Though in the practice of the law he used all the legitimate weapons of the profession, he was never guilty or even suspected of trick or dishonesty. It is this which gives him such vast influence over judges, lawyers and juries. Eminently just and liberal in his intercourse with men of all classes, he cannot but be respected and trusted by all; and he is most honored and revered by those who have known him the longest and the best. He possesses in large measure that which should accompany old age,

> "As honor, love, obedience, troops of friends."

It may be truly said of him that

> "Age sits with comely grace upon his visage,
> And worthily becomes his silver locks;
> He wears the marks of many years well spent,
> Of virtue, truth well tried, and wise experience."

Long may he live, the model lawyer, the model citizen, the model man. E. P. S.

[illegible]

English Monopolies and their Consequences on American Industry.

A LECTURE BY DR. M'ELHERAN.

DR. MCELHERAN delivered a highly interesting lecture on Tuesday evening, to a crowded audience, at the Stuyvesant Institute.

The lecturer began by pointing out the fact that the great inventions and means of progress have made the working-people more miserable and degraded than Pagan slaves, who were never wrought to death like the English operatives and women and children. The inventions and blessings that [illegible], are turned into a curse by being monopolized.

England has become a monopolist among the nations by an unscrupulous policy to send war into nations that exhibit manufacturing or maritime proposition. As long as she has a superior Navy she can make war when and where she pleases, and secure peace and monopoly of manufactures, and wealth, and consequent power.

The English Constitution is a sham—the working-classes have no vote nor trial by jury. The Queen is a mere thing for exhibition. The Government of England is the landlords, money lords, State Church, and the army.

The Doctor sketched out the origin and nature of the great English monopolies in land-money [illegible]; in the political engine called a State Church; also the monopoly of the sword or rod of [illegible], and the stamped press to mislead the people. All these monopolies are so very powerful, and so intimately combined with each other against the people, that the latter have no hope of amelioration as long as the monopolies exist. The monopolies of land and of money are not so injurious in regard to the amount of wealth hoarded, or of land laid waste, as in the barriers which they place in the way of development of resources. Political economy is a true science, like chess, and the people are scientifically swindled because they do not understand the game. The object is to make money scarce and hands plenty in the market—making flesh and blood mere chattels to be regulated by supply and demand.

In order to secure an alliance and raise an aristocratic garrison, England is extending her system of monopolies here, through the agency of the money kings and political economy. The Pilgrims, who wish to establish distinct castes,—the Bigot party, who want a sort of State Church and compulsory bible education,—and, lastly, the Orange Know-Nothing party, who delight to curse the Pope and bless "the mother country," and who are endeavoring to get up a standing exclusive army to support the united monopolies of the English and the cod-fish aristocracy.

The doctor next entered into a very able and ingenious train of argumentation in support of home manufactures. He said: "In short the American Democracy are acting like children or rude Indians by giving away their treasure of gold, cotton and corn, in order to get back a perishable moiety in a manufactured state. England takes a ton of cotton, sends you back in payment a pound of cloth, and makes wealth by manufacturing and exporting all the rest. Then for cutlery, crockery, blankets and [illegible] you must give corn or gold, as it suits her convenience. In a word, you give England all the unwrought treasure to work upon; you enable her to make things cheap; you beggar yourself of gold and make bread dear by exportation; you prevent yourselves from working cheaply at home in order to [illegible] from England.

If you push these ideas of a false system of political economy to their conclusion, you ought to [illegible] in Australia and ships built in Canada, if California could only produce gold enough to keep you entirely idle. Remember the fate of Spain. It is not gold, but industry and the development of internal resources that make a nation happy and independent.

America must cease to be a Colony. She must have home manufactures, and learn the great truth that population is wealth, if she aspire to become an independent Empire.

Before the conclusion, the doctor administered the pledge which he had proposed in his first lecture, as follows: "I solemnly promise on my honor that I will encourage American manufactures, and I further promise that I will administer this pledge to others."

The doctor then announced that in compliance with the wishes of many friends, he would deliver a lecture on Patrick's Night on the Celt and Saxon Races.

The lecturer was highly applauded throughout.

Anti-Slavery Lectures.

The ninth lecture of the Course given under the auspices of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society was delivered on Tuesday evening, by HORACE GREELEY, Esq., before a rather sparse audience, assembled in the Tabernacle. The subject was the Influence of Slavery on Labor.

The lecturer commenced his discourse by adverting to the fact that in those climates where the least labor was required for sustaining man, there would be found the greatest moral ruggedness, and he cited as proofs the historical facts of the flood, of the fall of Herculaneum, Pompeii, &c. By work man perfects himself. By conquering the rude elements of nature he becomes a man. So long as the earth [illegible] all irregularities become gradually regular. Around no Sebastopol is the struggle of life being enacted, but in Iowa and the new countries of our land. It is not with the sword, but with the [illegible] that man is cutting his way to success.

The institution of Slavery the lecturer regarded as the legitimate result of the wrong ideas of the world upon labor. Teach the world that labor should be [illegible], and that wars and conquest are legitimate, and Slavery follows as a matter of course. But though an eternal law may be a long time defied, yet we cannot avoid the penalty. A household of slaveholders and slaves contains too many crushed hopes to remain ever quiet. The arts which flourish when labor is free die out in slavery. The people of the South are dependent upon the North for all of the improvements they enjoy, and the people live in less luxury than in the North. So long as field hands are worth $1,000, and carpenters $1,500, so long must free labor be degraded below the point at which it should stand. The lecturer believed that if a guarantee could be given of sufficient labor for support in the North for all who reside here, then there could not exist one of the prominent arguments, and indeed one of the most plausible arguments, in favor of Slavery as against Freedom, and he desired to see Anti-Slavery men engage in the work of accomplishing the guarantee of comforts of life to all, so that once secured, and many hundreds, and perhaps thousands of slaves would be at once freed. Alms is a small patch for so wide and deep an ulcer as social and physical suffering; but once dignify labor, give it what it earns, and Slavery will die. That individual in the Fifth-avenue, who, because he is presumptively rich, deems another person who labors his inferior because he is relatively poor, is one of the best allies of a Southern slaveholder, and when the Union needs to be again saved, his name will be found on a Wall-street Cotton Committee. The speaker believed that a grand revolution in the South could be effected by a few colonies of industrious free farmers and mechanics from the North settling there, and showing the results of free principles. So, indeed, if the capital of the free colored population in a Northern State would concentrate its efforts and purchase a township and establish therein agriculture, mechanism, manufactures and education, it would do more to remove the curse of Chattel Slavery than all the speeches ever delivered. The lecturer then paid an eloquent tribute to the self-sacrificing efforts of those freemen who had gone to Kansas to establish there the institutions of freedom.

New-York City Literary Union.

The second Quarterly Session of the New-York City Literary Union was held on Tuesday evening, in the lecture-room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. There was a large attendance, and the appreciation of the literary efforts of the young men taking part in the exercises of the evening was shown by encouraging applause.

Mr. DOUGLASS LEAVENWORTH, President elect of the Congress of Literary Societies forming the Literary Union, made an opening Presidential address on the subject of "Labor as an Educational agent." Labor, he said, had its mission; beneath its very necessity there was a subtle good concealed. Labor was not merely to supply physical wants, but to supply the demands of our inner, higher nature by communication in adjusting tape, rolling bales, at the bench, the desk or the anvil—it was only a great school established by the Almighty for individual education. Here were to be learned the problems of every day life—the true sources of mental and moral power. The fact that one has to labor does not annul the fact that he has an intellectual nature, nor did it excuse neglect in this respect. Life, the speaker said, had no relations where this inner nature should be forgotten, as one is conscious of life's common relations as he becomes conscious of their deeper meaning. The difficulty is, he does not read as he ought from the open page spread before him. The great conflict of life was not in the schools, but in the active scenes of business, where men are tempted and where the strong, hard and steady men are wanted; where life is real, where the hand of toil and of genius overcome resistance, where thought ripens into speedy action, and where action gives energy to thought. The address concluded with enforcing upon the young men present the truth that minds immortal and capable of infinite expansion were theirs; that their highest happiness lay in its proper cultivation, and that uncultivated they were but like the brutes that perish.

JOHN B. GARDNER, of the Franklin Literary Association, followed with a brief and well-written essay on "Emotion and Passion." The essay beautifully illustrated the dominance of emotion in youth, and its effect as shown in the first indescribable thrill of the just developing intellect, as it becomes cognizant of a sublime thought, a grand landscape, or a master painting.

W. E. PALER, of Harlem Lyceum, read a Poem on "Life," which was well conceived, very well written, and well received. There was not preserved throughout, however, that ease and smoothness of versification which characterize maturer poets.

WM. CAMPBELL, of the Clinton Union, followed with an essay on the "March of Republics." It was a spirited production, reviewing, in quite a masterly manner, the rise and growth of ancient and modern Republics, and their bearing upon general progress and destiny. In closing, he was loudly applauded.

Next came a "Recitation," by BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, of the Hamilton Literary Union. Hamlet's soliloquy—"To be, or not to be"—the piece chosen, was done with exceeding tameness. The prefatory apology was in bad taste.

A "Closing Address," by G. W. SOUTHWICK, concluded the evening exercises. The Address was almost too lengthy, but evinced careful thought and correct observation. It was on the subject of Education, and contained suggestions that would have done credit to a much older head.

The President announced for this evening a debate on the question—"Has the Drama, as at present presented, a moral and educational tendency?"

Commissioners of Emigration.

A regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon. Commissioners VERPLANCK, CRABTREE, KENNEDY, KELLY, DUNLAP and WITTHAUS were present.

The Committee appointed to coöperate with the Committee of the Common Council for the passage, by Congress, of a law of protection against emigrant passengers, reported progress, and signified their intention to send a Committee to Washington to aid in the passage of such a law.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Vice President of the Board to furnish the Senate of the State, in accordance with a resolution adopted by that body, the names of all ships, and the masters thereof, bringing pauper or convict emigrants to this port, from the 1st of January, 1852, by whom sent, and to whom such vessels were consigned, &c.

On motion of Commissioner KELLY, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, In many of the Wards aid and assistance are tendered to immigrants by the various Ward Relief Associations, therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of two, together with the Vice-President, be authorized to expend a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, to each of such of the Ward Relief Associations as they may designate, to extend aid to recently-arrived immigrants, where the same may appear necessary.

Commissioners KELLY, KENNEDY, (and the Vice-President,) were appointed a Committee to carry the resolution into effect.

The summary statements of the week show that the aggregate receipts of the Commission from the 1st to the 24th inst., amount to $16,375 22, and the disbursements for the same time $31,215 97. Balance in Bank, $46,251 71; due counties, $15,043 79. Whole number of immigrants arrived up to the 24th, 11,123; number of inmates in Institutions, 3,669.

The annual report of the Commission is now under consideration for corrections. It is a long and interesting document, and will be submitted to the State Senate in a few days.

A Queer Complaint.

A young scion of "Faderland" entered the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon in a terrible state of excitement, and insisted on making a complaint against a Jew clothier in Chatham-street, of whom he alleged he had just bought a coat, "vich vosh vort not von cent." The coat it seems was rather a tight fit for him, for in endeavoring to button it, he tore all the buttons off, and inflicted a bad tear in the back. He was informed by the Clerk that the Mayor had no jurisdiction over such complaints, and that he must be careful in future in making a bargain with a Jew not to get "sold" himself. The victim of misplaced confidence departed, sorrowing over the loss of his buttons, and the rather old appearance of his new coat.

The Jewelry Robbery in John-street.

The robbery of gold watches, bracelets, and other valuable jewelry from the Importing House of Messrs. MONTAG & VAN EPS, No. 15 John-street, —an account of which was published yesterday,— does not reach the amount that was first supposed. The firm deal largely with extensive manufacturers in Europe, and during the past nine months their confidential clerk, WM. C. VOLKMAN, was in the habit of purloining costly articles from the various invoices, until he had stolen upwards of $1,000 worth and then made his escape. The plunder thus far recovered by Officer MARTIN, and another lot which he will eventually secure, will entirely cover the loss of the firm.

Careless Driving.

The license of a hack driver named MICHAEL MCCADDEN, was revoked yesterday afternoon by the Mayor, because, on the evening of Dec. 23d last, while driving at a furious rate through Rivington-street, he knocked down, run over, and seriously injured Mr. BUCKIN, of No. 123 Clinton-street.

The Recent Assault—The Cooper House.

We have received a note from the Cooper House proprietor, stating that the assault recently committed upon one of his guests, by some rowdies, did not occur at his hotel, but in an oyster saloon opposite.

The Mayor's Black Book.

The following complaints were entered on the Complaint Book at the Mayor's office yesterday:

Mr. A. Trumbull, No. 272 Hudson-street, complains that he has been made to take in his sign-boards, while his neighbors and William Burston, No. 241 Hudson-street, continue to keep out their signs in violation of the law.

Mr. Wm. Dodge, coal merchant, complains that the police do not prevent the numerous vagrant children from frequenting the wharves and piers, and stealing coal, sugar, coffee, &c., which he declares endangers their morals and their lives.

H. D. Burke complains that J. H. Hall & Co., No. [illegible] Wall-street, publishes a paper called the *Ledger*, almost exclusively devoted to publishing and encouraging the sale of Lottery Tickets, against the provisions of the law.

The Mayor revoked their licenses and ordered their places of business to be closed.

That the vacant houses in the upper part of the City are nightly broken into and pilfered by boys.

That the windows of the drug store, No. [illegible] Madison-street, are nightly broken by boys from 15 to 20 years of age.

That a number of boys congregate daily in Liberty-street, and throw stones in the vicinity of the Post-Office, breaking windows, &c.

Messrs. [illegible], No. [illegible] William-street, complain that the ash carts have neglected, for a number of days to take away the ashes, and there is no way to rid [illegible].

That liquor continues to be sold in the Sixteenth Ward, in some places, on Sunday. Respecting eight shops, most shoes and fish stands, also, will be closed.

That [illegible] have all their clothes, &c., to the great annoyance of [illegible].

On complaints, and affidavits of minors who had sold goods in several junk shops.

THE MARSHAL'S BOOK.

In the book of the Mayor's Marshal the following complaints were entered:

Against the keeper of a junk shop in Twenty-first-street, named Wm. Hennessy. Had his license revoked by Mayor Wood, Wednesday morning, for buying junk from minors.

Against the driver of cart No. 3,368, for driving a cart and peddling wood through the streets, and giving short measure.

The Mayor requests us to give notice that hereafter no complaints will be received at his office unless accompanied by the names and residences of the complainants.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR....THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 47, 48, 49, 51 to 57.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 1586, 1587, 1168, 1403, 1261, 1156, 1569, 1561, 779, 621, 1435, 1600, 1602, 665, 951, 574, 1534, 1588, 636, 1612 to 1621.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 337, 155, 540, 541, 547, 350, 551, 552, 87, 417, 13, 434, 241, 296, 150, 219, 283, 275, 268, 533, 469, 97, 558, 560 to 562, 564 to 566, 568 to 574, 577 to 579.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—JAN. 24.

Before Judge Betts.

It was expected that the case of *Ross Winans* vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company*, another of those lengthy patent cases which come up now and then in this Court, would be commenced this morning. But Mr. Sanford, for the defendants, applied to put it over on account of the illness of Mr. Whiting, his associate, who was sick at Boston. After some discussion the trial was postponed until March.

The Jury were then discharged until next Wednesday, when some revenue cases are to be disposed of.

Judge Betts announced that he should sit to-morrow to hear some equity matters.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

Before Judge Ingersoll.

COLLISION—TOWBOAT.

John Lyon et al. vs. *The Ship Island City, &c.*—The libel in this case was filed to recover the damages which were occasioned by a collision between the lighter *Enterprise* and the ship, which occurred in the East River on the 3d of November, 1853, at about 4 P. M. The tide was flood, and the wind was N. E., or N. E. by E. The ship had come through Hell Gate with a fair wind, bound to this port. When about opposite the sectional dock, she was taken in tow by the steamboat *Tempest*, to be towed to her berth, and was in tow of her, the boat being directed by the pilot of the ship, and being on her larboard side.

The lighter, having on board a cargo of about 170 barrels of resin, had left the foot of Montague-street, in Brooklyn, bound to a pier in New-York, near Jefferson-street, to reach which, she was compelled to tack. She made a long stretch, which brought her to about the foot of Beekman-street; then tacked and stood across the river again; and this course she did not change until just before the collision took place, when she bore away a little to avoid it; but her peak halyards were caught by the bowsprit of the ship, and she was capsized, and her cargo was lost.

The respondents say that the ship was not going ahead at the time of collision, but was backing; but upon this point the evidence was contradictory.

Held by the Court, That upon the evidence the lighter was careened to starboard by the collision, and that the ship was therefore moving ahead.

That the ship had the wind free, and had also the power of the steamboat to direct and control her movements, while the lighter was on the wind, and accordingly the ship, according to the nautical rules applicable to such cases, was bound to have kept out of the way of the lighter, and is therefore responsible for the collision and the damages which have been occasioned thereby.

Decree for libelants with a reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

For claimants, Mr. De Forest.

Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1855.

Three seamen of the ship *Kathay*, named Cox, Dana, and Nichols, were put on trial this morning, charged with larceny committed on board the ship.

Mr. Spencer appeared for the accused, who were acquitted by the jury.

The Court then took up the case of *Clement A. Aufin Ordt, et al.*, vs. *The Ocean Steam Navigation Company*, which was commenced yesterday, but not finished. This libel is filed to recover for damages to cargo, shipped for the libelants at Havre, and received there by the defendants, and brought to this port on board the steamer *Washington*, in May, 1853. The cargo in question was ribbons, &c., and the libelants allege that they were damaged to the amount of $780.

The defendants claim that the goods were delivered in as good order as they were received; that the statement in the bill of lading that the goods were "in good order and condition," referred only to the outward condition of the package, and that if the goods were damaged on board the *Washington*, it arose from some of the causes excepted in the bill of lading.

For libelants, Mr. Butler. For claimants, Mr. A. F. Smith.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JAN. 23.

Before Hon. Judge Morris.

PURCHASE OF STOCK—NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

John H. Dykers, John Alstyne and Charles A. Jervis vs. *Thomas J. Townsend.*—The plaintiffs' proof of the purchase of stock by the defendant consists of three several contracts of purchase of stock, of one of which the following is a copy:

NEW-YORK, May 3, 1854.

500 Shares 71, B. C.—I have purchased of Dykers, Alstyne & Co., five hundred shares of the stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad comp., seventy-one (71) per cent. payable and deliverable in sixty (60) days, buyer's option, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Due. W. S. HOYT.

The other two memoranda are in the same form and signed in the same manner. Mr. Hoyt testifies that in all these transactions he was acting as agent for the defendant, and that he so informed the plaintiffs before and at the time of purchase. All this evidence was in due time objected to by the defendant. Defendant moves for a nonsuit—that plaintiffs' complaint be dismissed. By 2 R. S., page 136, sec. 3, "Every contract for the sale of any goods, chattels, or things in action for the price of fifty dollars or more, shall be void unless—Sec. 1. A note or memorandum of such contract be made in writing, and be signed by the parties to be charged thereby. Sec. 8. Every instrument required by any of the provisions of this title to be subscribed by any party, may be subscribed by the lawful agent of such party." The question for me to decide is, whether these contracts of purchase presented in this case are "such a memorandum in writing of a contract" as required by the statute of frauds to make the defendant liable. The written contracts, on their face, are individual contracts of Mr. W. S. Hoyt, and are so expressly specified. They are the very written contracts which the statute of frauds requires to make Mr. Hoyt responsible, had the purchases been made by him for his individual account. The written contracts which the statute of frauds require to make the defendant liable are written contracts of the defendant, not the written individual contracts of the person who may be an agent of his. An agent, under the eighth section, can only bind his principal by signing the instrument—the contract required to be subscribed by his principal, and such contract must be the contract of the principal. The fourth section of this statute shows what memorandum in writing the Legislature deemed necessary for an agent to make for the purpose of binding his principal: Sec. 4. Whenever goods shall be sold at public auction, and the auctioneer shall, at the time of sale, enter in a salesbook a memorandum specifying the nature and price of the property sold, the terms of the sale, the names of purchaser, and the name of the person on whose account the sale is made, such memorandum shall be deemed a note of the contract of sale within the meaning of the last section." This specifies not only the terms, but the names of the contracting parties. It is the contract of the parties, signed by their agent, not the individual contract of the person who happens to be a mutual agent of the parties. There can be no question that these "memoranda in writing," upon their face, are not sufficient to make the defendant liable. The plaintiff's counsel seeks by parol testimony to supply their defect—to show by parol that, although upon their face they are individual contracts of Mr. Hoyt, yet they are the contracts of the defendant. The insuperable objection to this parol testimony is the statute itself, which asserts the contract must be in writing—not part in writing and part in parol. By permitting parol testimony to make or substitute a party to a written contract, all the evils would be restored that the statute was intended to eradicate—and I think in their worst features. Plaintiff's complaint dismissed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

THE NEW WORLD—BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Furniss vs. *Brown.*—This action, reported in yesterday's TIMES, was continued yesterday.

Mr. O'Conor, for the defendant, moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that it contained two inconsistent causes of action.

Mr. Noyes *contra.*

The Court, after a lengthy discussion, granted leave to the plaintiff to amend; the defendant to frame his answer accordingly. The parties to have the amended pleadings ready this morning.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 24.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

THE GADSDEN TREATY—THE MEXICAN CONSUL-GENERAL IN LITIGATION.

The Republic of Mexico vs. *Francisco de Anangoin.*—Motion to discharge the defendant from arrest.

The defendant in this case was the Consul General for the Republic of Mexico, in the United States, and was acknowledged as a resident of New-Orleans in December 1853, by the exequatur of President Pierce.

During his residence there, the celebrated Gadsden Treaty was consummated, and under it $7,000,000 were paid by the United States Government to General Almonte. The Government learning this, feared that Almonte might abscond with the money and unite himself with that party which was in arms against the Government of Santa Anna, or even if he were loyal, that it might be rendered liable to attachment by creditors of Mexico. They therefore sent on to Anangoin a letter, which contained the following orders:

NATIONAL PALACE OF MEXICO, July 8, 1854.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR: By the enclosed copy of a paragraph taken from a confidential note addressed by General Almonte to this Department, your Excellency will perceive that he stated to the Government of the United States, contrary to commission, that he was authorized by this Government to receive the seven millions of dollars of the indemnity, by which settlement he obtained from the United States Treasury Department for the payment of said sum to him the proper order on the Sub-Treasurer at New-York, whither he proceeded in order to withdraw and deposit elsewhere.

Mr. Almonte acted, as he himself asserts, without any authority on the part of this Government, and I must add that this step gave decided dissatisfaction, it being thought both unwise and inconsistent.

H. S. H. flatters himself that Mr. Almonte will have been actuated by an excessive but mistaken zeal for the service of the country, but as there may arise from such an act very fatal consequences to this Government, H. S. H. has directed that at the very moment you shall receive the present letter *you will immediately abandon everything, and leaving the Consulate in charge of Mr. Propeso, and without losing a single moment proceed* PERSONALLY *to New-York, in order to receive the entire seven millions*, this being the amount of the first instalment of the indemnity stipulated in the treaty recently negotiated with the Government of the United States, for which purpose I enclose to your Excellency the necessary order for Mr. Almonte to deliver them forthwith to you.

On receipt of the funds your Excellency will try, if it be possible, to place such sum where to deposit it in the United States Treasury, from whence it was drawn, and there remain till further order, endeavoring also to save the expense of commissions, deposit and other charges, inasmuch as General Almonte ought not to have drawn out the money, and much less if effected at any sacrifice whatever. Should the United States Government be unwilling to consent to the return of said sum as a vigorous deposit, it is left to your prudence to place it in different houses of standing and undoubted solvency; but also as a *deposit, and if possible*, without incurring any expenses for commissions or otherwise, and without disposing of any sum, *however small it may be*, without previous orders from the Treasury Department.

If, from any motive, he should refuse to deliver, *instantly*, to your Excellency the said sum of *seven millions* of dollars, you—always with prudence, but always with energy, activity and zeal, to which your Excellency is obliged by the high honor and confidence that the Government bestows upon you for the service of your country—you will take all suitable measures, and forthwith present, *personally*, the letter of recall of Mr. Almonte, that is enclosed, and the credentials of your Excellency. Thus, with the advantages of the public character conferred on you, and of which, with the hypothesis alluded to, Mr. Almonte would be deprived, you may proceed, without losing a moment, to secure the property of the nation."

In another letter of the same date he was urged to proceed with the utmost caution, and if the suspicions of the Government should prove to be ill founded, to take special pains not to hurt General Almonte's feelings; and he was instructed to take the most speedy way to New-York, and to travel day and night. He was also instructed to deposit the funds, and act throughout in his own name for the purpose of preventing their being attached by creditors of the Government.

Mr. Anangoin in accordance with these instructions proceeded immediately to New-York. He there found Gen. Almonte ready to deliver the money, which he accordingly received. Mr. Anangoin, in order as he alleges, to save his Government expense, did not place the funds in any house, the usual commission in such houses being 2½ per cent., but attended to the duties and kept charge of the money himself. For this he made a charge of 1 per cent. He has since paid over to the Government all the money received except about $70,000—one per cent. on the amount which he had in charge. This he retained as a compensation for his services. The Government, upon his retaining this amount, commenced a suit against him alleging that he received the money in a fiduciary capacity and he was arrested.

He now moves to be discharged from arrest.

The motion was argued by John and W. H. Anthon, Esqs., for defendant, and Daniel Lord, Esq., for plaintiffs.

The decision of the Court is reserved.

The Empire City Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

In the matter of the application for the appointment of a Receiver to take charge of the affairs of the Empire City Bank, additional evidence was elicited yesterday.

L. H. Church, one of the Board of Directors, was called as a witness but did not appear.

Robert Creamer, late Cashier of the Bank, was called to the stand as a witness. Mr. Creamer testified that the Bank borrowed money at the market rates, giving for the amounts certificates of deposit, and paying sometimes as high as five per cent. per month; for these amounts certificates of deposit were given; the loans were made for sixty days; he knew of four Banks paying one-quarter of one per cent. a day for specie at the time they paid five per cent. per month; the loans were made by authority of the Board of Directors; he was of the opinion that 50 per cent. might be realized on the assets; Sloan & Leggett's indebtedness was near $153,000.

The evidence of Mr. Creamer shows the following to have been the condition of the Bank on the 9th day of December—the date of its failure:

DR.	
To Depositors	$130,360 00
To Outstanding Certificates	48,000 00
Circulation	105,900 00
To Clearing-House Banks	13,000 00
Two other items	17,000 00
Total	$296,260 00
CR.	
By Assets, $443,161 54, worth 50 per cent.	$221,500 77
United States and State Stocks in Bank Department	118,476 76
Specie and Cash Items, about	5,080 00
Total	$345,057 53
Surplus	$48,801 55

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

THE LIABILITY OF A SPECIAL PARTNER.

Before Ingraham, First Judge.

Armand Lachaise and Victor Fauché agt. *George P. Lord, Samuel N. Brown and Abiel B. Marks.*—This was a motion for injunction and receiver. The plaintiffs compose the firm of Lachaise and Fauché. It appears that the defendants on the 31st December, 1850, entered into and formed a limited partnership under the statute, to commence on the 1st January, 1851, and to continue until the 31st December, 1855. The defendant, Marks, contributed $20,000 as capital to the common stock. The name of the firm was Lord & Brown. On the 14th August, 1854, the defendants gave notice of dissolution, and Mr. Marks withdrew from the concern, and the assets were transferred to Lord & Brown who continued the business under the same name. It appears that during the partnership, the defendant, Marks received at various times of the firm $18,329 60 in cash, and on the day of the notice of dissolution, notes of Lord & Brown amounting to $17,000 having a long time to run.

The notice of dissolution was filed in the County Clerk's office on the 15th of August, 1854. In November last Lord and Brown stopped payment, and are not able to pay more than fifty per cent. on the old and new liabilities. The plaintiffs allege that at the time of the sale the partnership was insolvent and the transfer is void; that the partnership, by the acts of the parties, could not terminate before the time specified in the original certificate, until the expiration of four weeks from the filing of the notice of dissolution, and advertising the same as prescribed by the statute; and that in such an event, the original capital must remain for the payment of the existing liabilities of the firm; and, consequently, there was an alteration in the share or capital contributed by the special partner, "during the continuance of the partnership," in violation of the statute which renders the defendant, Marks, liable as a general partner. The plaintiffs also ask for an injunction and receiver, on the ground that the plaintiffs' claim arose under the limited partnership, and that the assets of that firm are a trust fund which must be applied *pro rata* to the debts created by the limited partnership.

Decision reserved.

For plaintiffs, C. Bainbridge Smith. For defendants, Daniel Lord.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy and a Jury.

A CHRISTMAS FESTIVITY.

Caroline Carlin vs. *J. Herman Shutter.*—This was an action for assault, battery, trespass and false imprisonment, in which the damages were laid at $500. It appeared that the plaintiff had a party at her rooms on the festival of Christmas, and the guests at the *soirée* indulged in sundry libations, and as the mirth grew fast and furious, the defendant sent for the stars and took the plaintiff to the Station-house, where she was detained until daylight, and that her relatives and friends had to quiet their jollity in most admired disorder. The defendant proved that he was the landlord of the premises, and that he was fully justified. Verdict for defendant, with $10 costs.

RIGHTS OF HACK DRIVERS.

John Carter vs. *Frederick Bamfield and two others.*—This was an action against two sons for assault and battery, damages laid at $500. The parties are all hack drivers, and had a dispute in the month of September last as to their respective rights to the stand on the Park, near Chambers-street. One of the defendants threatened to knock the plaintiff's eye out, which induced the latter to call in a friend, and he assuming a very pugilistic attitude towards the old man Bamfield, the two sons went to the assistance of their father, and inflicted some blows on the head of the plaintiff, so that he and his ally came off second best. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $75.

SENTENCED TO THE STATE PRISON.—At Hudson, on Wednesday, a young man about 24 years of age, who gave his name as S. WELLS, was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to five years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Clinton, for having, on the Wednesday night previous, by means of false keys, &c., entered the rooms of some of the boarders at the Badgely Hotel, in that city, where he had taken lodgings for the night, and rifled their pockets.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN OHIO.

Supreme Court of Ohio. January [illegible], 1855.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. [illegible].

PRESENT—THURMAN, Chief Justice, and RANNEY, BARTLEY, WARDEN and KENNON, Judges.

No. 149. *Frederick Miller* vs. *The State.*—In error to the Probate Court of Clermont County.

No. 179. *Louis Gilson* vs. *The State.*—In error to the Probate Court of Union County.

The plaintiffs in error were prosecuted for violation of the 4th section of the act of May 1, 1854, entitled, "An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Ohio," which section provides: "That all places where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act, shall be taken, held, and declared to be common nuisances; and all rooms, taverns, eating-houses, bazaars, restaurants, groceries, coffee-houses, cellars or other places of public resort, where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act, shall be shut up and abated as public nuisances, upon the conviction of the keeper thereof, who shall be punished as hereafter provided."

Being convicted, they were, respectively sentenced to pay fines and be imprisoned; and orders made that the rooms by them kept should be shut up until bond and security should be given pursuant to the 8th section of said act. To reverse which sentences and orders, these writs were brought.

THURMAN, C. J., delivered the opinion of the Court.—Held,

1. That, for aught that appears in the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly, the act of May 1, 1854, entitled "An Act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors in the State of Ohio," was constitutionally enacted.

2. That the provisions of the Constitution (art. 2, sec. 16,) that "Every bill shall be fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless, in case of urgency, three-fourths of the House, in which it shall be pending, shall dispense with this rule," does not require that every amendment to a bill shall be read three times.

3. Every reasonable intendment is to be made in favor of the proceedings of the Legislature. It is not to be presumed that the Assembly, or either House of it, has violated the Constitution. When, therefore, it appears by the journals, that a bill was amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a "new bill," so called, it cannot be presumed that the matter inserted was upon a different subject from that stricken out; especially when the matter inserted is consistent with the title borne by the bill before such amendment. This is the more obvious, since the Constitution provides that, "No bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title." (Art. 2, sec. 16.) Nor does the fact that the inserted matter is called a "new bill" prove that it was not an amendment.

4. No bill can become a law without receiving the number of votes required by the Constitution, and if it was found by an inspection of the legislative journals, that what purports to be a law upon the statute book was not passed by the requisite number of votes, it might, possibly, be the duty of the courts to treat it as a nullity. But it does not follow that an act that was passed by a constitutional majority is invalid, because, in its consideration, the Assembly did not strictly observe the mode of procedure prescribed by the Constitution. There are provisions in that instrument that are directory in their character, the observance of which by the Assembly is secured by their sense of duty and official oaths, and not by any power of the Courts.

5. Neither the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th or 6th sections of the act under consideration, properly construed, is repugnant to the Constitution. In saying this, we do not mean to affirm that the Legislature has the power to wholly prohibit traffic in intoxicating liquors in this State. Without deciding whether the Assembly has any power over this subject, in virtue of the general grant of Legislative power in sec. 1 of art. 2 of the Constitution, we hold that the enactment of said sections of the law is authorized by the express grant of power in sec. 18 of art. 15, in these words: "No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall hereafter be granted in this State, but the General Assembly may, by law, provide against evils resulting therefrom."

6. A violation of either of the 1st, 2d or 3d sections of this act, subjects the offender to the penalties mentioned in the first clause of sec. 8. It is not necessary, in order to incur the penalties, that all three sections be violated.

7. If a sale violate all three sections, the offender may be prosecuted under either of them; and his conviction or acquittal will bar a prosecution, for the same sale, under either of the other two sections.

8. But a conviction or acquittal under the 1st, 2d, or 3d sections, is no bar to a prosecution under the 4th.

9. To convict for a violation of the second section, it is necessary to aver in the information, and prove on the trial, that the seller knew the buyer to be a minor; and to convict for a violation of the 3d section, it is necessary to aver and prove, in like manner, that the seller knew the buyer to be intoxicated, or, in the habit of getting intoxicated. (Birney's case, 8 O. R. 237, followed and approved.)

10. To convict for a violation of the 4th section, it is necessary to aver in the information, and prove on the trial, that the place where the liquor was sold was a place of public resort. And the proof must also show that it was a place where liquors were habitually sold in violation of the act. A single sale does not make the place a nuisance, or the seller "keeper," within the meaning of the act. A series of sales is necessary.

11. No order to shut up, or abate the place, can rightfully be made, unless the nuisance continues to exist at the time such order is made. Unless, therefore, the Court is satisfied that, at the time of making the order, the place is kept for the sale of liquors in violation of the act, no order should be made. For it is the unlawful business, (and not the place *per se*,) that creates the nuisance; and, hence, where the business has ceased, there is no nuisance to abate. No man's property can be forfeited as a punishment for crime, the Constitution providing, that no conviction shall work a "forfeiture of estate." (Art. 1, sec. 12.) Hence, there is no power to deprive a man of the use of his property, unless it be necessary, in order to abate an existing nuisance.

12. The order is not to be directed to any officer. It is not an order to be executed by an officer. It is an order to the person convicted, obedience to which may be enforced, if the nuisance be continued, by attachment for contempt of Court. The order being made, if the convict cease to keep a house of public resort, of the character named or referred to in the 4th section, he need give no bond, and having so ceased, no attachment can properly be issued against him. But if he desire to continue keeping such house of public resort, he must, in order to avoid an attachment, give bond. He has his election, to quit keeping a house of public resort, or to give bond, and keep it without violating the law.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

An act to provide against the evils resulting from the sale of Intoxicating Liquors in the State of Ohio.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by agent or otherwise, to sell, in any quantity, intoxicating liquors to be drunk in, upon or about the building or premises where sold, or to sell such intoxicating liquors to be drunk in any adjoining room, building or premises, or other place of public resort connected with said building.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by agent or otherwise, to sell intoxicating liquors to minors, unless upon the written order of their parents, guardians or family physician.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, by agent or otherwise, to sell intoxicating liquors to persons intoxicated, or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated.

SEC. 4. That all places where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act, shall be taken, held and declared to be common nuisances, and all rooms, taverns, eating-rooms, bazaars, restaurants, groceries, coffee-houses, cellars, or other places of public resort, where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of this act, shall be shut up and abated as public nuisances, upon the conviction of the keeper thereof, who shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any person to get intoxicated, and every person found in a state of intoxication, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of five dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail not more than three, nor less than one day, and pay the cost of prosecution.

SEC. 6. That every person who shall by the sale of intoxicating liquors, contrary to this act, cause the intoxication of any other person, such person or persons shall be liable for, and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation to, any person who may take charge of and provide for such intoxicated person, and one dollar per day in addition thereto, for every day that such intoxicated person shall be kept in consequence of such intoxication, which sum may be recovered in a civil action, before any court having jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 7. That every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, such wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors contrary to this act, have caused the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained, as well as exemplary damages, and a married woman shall have the same, and the [illegible]

[illegible]

SEC. 8. That for every violation of the provisions of the first, second and third sections of this act, every person so offending shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than twenty, nor more than fifty dollars, and be imprisoned in the jail of the county for not less than ten nor more than thirty days, and pay the costs of prosecution; and for every violation of the provisions of the fourth section of this act, every person convicted as the keeper of any of the places therein declared to be nuisances, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail of the county for not less than twenty nor more than fifty days, and pay the costs of prosecution; and such place so adjudged to be kept by such person or persons as aforesaid, shall be shut up and abated upon the order of the Court before whom such conviction may be had, until such time as such person or persons keeping such place or places, shall give bond, and security to the acceptance of said Court, in the penal sum of three hundred dollars, payable to the State of Ohio, conditioned that he, she or they, will not sell intoxicating liquors contrary to the laws of this State, and will pay all fines, costs and damages assessed against such keeper or keepers, for any violation thereof; and in case of forfeiture of such bond, suit may be brought thereon, for the use of any person interested, or for the use of the county, in case of a fine, or costs due such county; provided that the provisions of the first and fourth sections of this act shall not extend to the sale of the wine manufactured of the pure juice of the grape cultivated in this State, or beer, ale or cider.

SEC. 9. That the giving away of intoxicating liquors, or other shift or device to evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed and held to be an unlawful selling within the provisions of this act.

SEC. 10. That for all fines and costs assessed against any person or persons, for any violation of this act, the real estate and personal property of such person or persons, of every kind, without exemption, shall be liable for the payment thereof; and all such fines and costs shall be a lien upon such real estate until paid. And in case any person or persons shall rent or lease any building or premises, and knowingly suffer the same to be used and occupied for the sale of intoxicating liquors contrary to this act, such building and premises so leased and occupied shall be held liable for and may be sold to pay all fines and costs, assessed against the persons occupying such building or premises, for any violation of this act; and in case such building or premises belong to any minor, insane person or idiot, the guardian or guardians of such minor or insane person or idiot, who has control of such building or premises, shall be liable for and account to such ward, or to such insane person or idiot, for all damages, in consequence of the use and occupation of such building and premises and liabilities of such fines and costs, as aforesaid.

SEC. 11. That all prosecutions under this act shall be in the name of the State of Ohio, and shall be commenced upon a written complaint, under oath or affirmation, before any Justice of the Peace of the county in which said offence was committed, or Mayor of any incorporated town, village or city, or by information or indictment, as may be provided by law for the prosecution of offences, the punishment of which is not capital, or imprisonment in the Penitentiary; and upon the filing of such complaint, with such Justice of the Peace or Mayor as aforesaid, such Justice of the Peace or Mayor shall forthwith issue a warrant, directed to the proper officer, for the arrest of the person or persons named in said warrant, and bring him or them before the Justice of the Peace or Mayor issuing such warrant; and upon the return of said warrant served, such Justice of the Peace or Mayor shall proceed to inquire into the truth of such complaint, unless for good cause shown a continuance is granted at the instance of either party; and in case of the continuance of said action as aforesaid, the defendant or defendants shall enter into a recognizance to the State of Ohio, in such sum as the Justice of the Peace or Mayor may deem reasonable, with security to the acceptance of such Justice or Mayor, conditioned for the appearance of said defendant or defendants at the time fixed for the hearing of said complaint, and in default of such defendant or defendants giving such recognizance as aforesaid, the defendant or defendants shall be committed to the jail of the county to be safely kept until the time fixed for the hearing of said complaint, and if the parties so recognized shall not appear at the time set for said trial, the recognizance so given by him or them shall be forfeited to such Justice of the Peace or Mayor, and such officer shall enter such forfeiture upon said recognizance and also upon his docket, and thereupon such Justice or Mayor shall forthwith proceed to collect the penalty of said recognizance by instituting an action thereon and proceeding with the same to final judgment; and when the same is collected after paying the costs of such collection, such Justice or Mayor shall pay over the balance to the township, city or incorporated village treasurer, for the support of the Common Schools, and in all cases of prosecution before such Justice of the Peace, or Mayor, if such officer finds the complaint to be true, he shall recognize such defendant or defendants to answer such said charge at the next criminal prosecutions of like grades. Provided, that if such defendant or defendants shall plead guilty, such officer may inflict the penalty, and proceed to judgment; and in such case, said officer shall immediately issue an execution against the property and body of the defendant, for the fine and costs unless paid or secured, and said defendant shall not be discharged until said judgment and costs shall be fully paid, or secured to be paid.

SEC. 12. That the following form of complaint shall be sufficient in criminal proceedings, before Justices of the Peace, or Mayors under this act, when applicable, but may be varied to suit the nature of the case, namely:

State of Ohio, —— County, ss.—Before me, A. B., a justice of the peace for said County, or mayor of, &c., (as the case may be,) personally came C. D., who being duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith that on or about the —— day of —— in the year 18—, in the County of —— aforesaid, E. F. did sell intoxicating liquors to one G. H., to be drunk in the place where sold, (or to G. H., a minor, &c., or a person intoxicated, or in the habit of getting intoxicated, as the case may be, or is the keeper of a room or tavern, as the case may be, where intoxicating liquors are sold in violation of law,) and further saith not. Signed, C. D.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me this —— day of —— A. D. ——. A. B. Justice, or Mayor, &c.

SEC. 13. In all prosecutions under this act by indictment or otherwise, it shall not be necessary to state the kind of liquor sold, or to describe the place where sold, and for any violation of the fourth section, it shall not be necessary to state the name of any person to whom sold; and in all cases, the person or persons to whom intoxicating liquors shall be sold, in violation of this act, shall be competent as witnesses to prove such facts, or any other tending thereto.

SEC. 14. That "an act to restrain the sale of spirituous liquors," passed March 12, 1845, and "an act for the defining the powers of trustees of townships," passed March 12, 1853, be, and the same are hereby repealed; Provided, That all suits and prosecutions pending under said acts, or previous violations thereof, shall be prosecuted under said acts, the same as before the passage of this act.

F. C. LEBLOND,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES MYERS,
President of the Senate.

MAY 1, 1854.

A New Way to Repair a Steamer.

From the Boston Journal.

In November, the British steamer *Himalaya* arrived at Malta on her way home from the Crimea, in so damaged a condition that she could proceed no further without repairs. There was no dock there of sufficient capacity to take her in, and after some delay, the following method of raising her stern sufficiently high to allow the necessary repairs was conceived and successfully put in practice: "She was taken to the dock basin alone on the first day of December. Her fore compartment was filled or kept filling by four syphons for about two hours. At that time a powerful purchase was fixed aft to four derricks have taut, and she started about 18 inches. Three hours later the purchases were hove again, when she moved up [illegible], and so continued till 11½ o'clock P. M., when it was found her shaft hole was 15 inches out of water. At this time her immersion was 7 feet 10 inches aft and 27 feet forward with about 3 feet of water under her fore foot; and this was accomplished so easily that persons witnessing the operation almost doubted their own eyes. She strained nothing whatever, and when her defects had been made good, she was let down, the water in her fore compartment pumped out, and in 12 hours she regained her natural position, and looked as trim on the water as she ever did—that is after she got her mizen-mast in and topgallant masts pointed, yards squared, &c. It will be seen that she was waterborne the whole time, and that by destroying the buoyancy forward the assistance she required aft to raise her was comparatively small."

SUICIDE OF TWO GIRLS.—ROSETTA E. REED, aged 17 years, and SARAH LIVINGSTON, aged 22, residing in the house of Mrs. MELVILLE, rear of No. 39 Gouch-street, by mutual agreement in consequence of some disappointment in love matters, on Tuesday last both swallowed large doses of arsenic in order to "shuffle off this mortal coil." The next morning they were seized with violent vomiting, and after lingering until yesterday the REED girl died. She was the daughter of CHARLES REED, of Ashuelot, N. H., and is said to have been prevailed upon to commit the fatal deed by the influence of her older companion. The LIVINGSTON girl is still alive, though in an almost hopeless condition. She came from Brunswick, Me., but refuses to disclose the names of her relatives.—*Boston Transcript.*

STARVED TO DEATH.—The *Geneva Gazette* mentions the death of a Mr. JOHN ROBSON of that town, and adds as the cause of his disease that it was a stoppage between the stomach and bowels, that rendered futile any effort to retain nourishment or medicine. The moment after either was administered it was thrown up. And in this condition the lamented man lingered along for four weeks till he actually starved to death! It was a melancholy fate for a man who was otherwise in sound health, and in the possession of every other faculty, physical and mental.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1855.

[illegible] Co., is agent for the [illegible] at that place. Single copies, or by the [illegible], can be had by applying to him.

The Times for the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for Fifteen Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Congressional.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Army Appropriation bill was the chief subject under consideration. A number of important amendments were made, and the aggregate amount very much increased. A bill from the Committee on Commerce was reported by Mr. SEWARD, to carry the Reciprocity Treaty into effect. The same Senator asked that the Committee be discharged from considering the petition presented on the previous day, in relation to the Hell Gate obstructions, on the ground that the State of New-York had not proposed any such measure.

In the House, the French Spoliation bill was discussed at considerable length, but no final action was had. It is thought the bill will pass.

The Senate Bill to Protect Life and Health on Passenger Ships.

"Mortality at Sea,"—"Cholera on Shipboard,"—"The Wrongs of Emigrants on board Passenger Ships,"—these are collocations of words with which the papers are filled every Fall, and which philanthropic men are often found repeating. How to be rid of the plagues that they suggest has been the serious study of some of our best men for many years. Standing in the way of any radical reform are the avarice of shipowners, the pride and tyranny of domineering masters, the difficulty of enforcing good laws and a culpable ignorance on the part of the people of the extent to which the abuses are carried.

Attention was very generally aroused to the subject a year ago last Fall by the unprecedented mortality at sea reported by ships arriving from Bremen and Liverpool. During the month of November, on board of 28 ships that reached this port from across the water, cholera raged. In them, 13,762 passengers had embarked, but 1,141 of the number died on the voyage, and some 4,000 or 5,000 more were attacked with cholera and recovered. The press was loud in its demands for some means of prevention. In response to these demands, our worthy Senator from New-York, HAMILTON FISH, interested himself to probe the evil to its depth. He brought the matter to the [illegible] of Congress, and when a Select Committee was appointed, of which he was chairman, issued circulars of inquiry to those most likely to be familiar with the subject, held personal interviews with those who "had an opinion," and on the basis of an extensive acquaintance with facts, devised a plan of reform. On the 2d of August last he submitted a report, accompanied by a bill, which passed at once to its second reading. December 20 it was a second time read, considered as in Committee of the Whole, and referred to a Select Committee. On Friday last it was reported again, considerably modified. It was the bill as it now stands amended before the Senate, which we published at length in Wednesday's DAILY TIMES.

It would be strange if such terrible abuses could be cured by the enforcement of any one law. But if this act shall be passed by Congress, it would seem as if we only needed honest and efficient executors of the law, utterly to extinguish the immorality and crime, if not to displace all the suffering attendant upon this outrageous system.

Let us look more closely at the provisions of the bill. It provides that every consignment ship shall have a certain space of upper deck clear for the exercise of passengers, and limits the amount of cargo or stores that shall be carried on that deck. No emigrant vessel may take more than two passengers to every five tons of the vessel's tonnage; nor between October first and April first, more than one for every three tons of tonnage. The decency and cleanliness is cared for under it, far more effectually than has been the case. It gives a greater number of cubic feet to each passenger than heretofore,—forbids carrying passengers on any deck where the distance is less than six feet between decks, or on more than the two upper decks of three-deckers. In vessels carrying passengers on one deck only, each passenger is entitled to fourteen clear superficial feet of deck and seven feet between decks, or if less than seven feet between decks, to sixteen superficial feet of decks. Where two decks are used for passengers, on the upper one, each passenger is entitled to seven feet of perpendicular and eighteen of clear superficial feet of deck; if the perpendicular is less than seven feet to eighteen feet of deck. On the lower deck, if the perpendicular distance is seven feet, he is entitled to eighteen feet of deck, or if it is less than seven feet perpendicular, to twenty-two feet of deck. And this superficies allowed is *exclusive of berth-room*. For violation of this regulation there is a fine upon the captain of $100 for each passenger on board, and imprisonment of not more than one year. Enough if it is only enforced. But if more than twenty passengers beyond the limit of the law are brought, the ship is the forfeit. Similarly stringent penalties put the [illegible] upon each other of the sections.

There may be but two rows of berths (of [illegible] each) on each deck, no berths to be occupied by two persons except those made [illegible] feet in width. The hatchways are to have houses over them, and to be so built that on one side or other a door may always be left open for the entrance of fresh air, yet built with so high [illegible] that it will require a heavy sea to dash over them. Two ventilators must be fitted in each vessel, and each of a given size. These are important improvements. All things have been, if the one lying nearest the ventilating port-hole feels that the draught of air is unpleasantly strong upon him, he may shut up the ventilator and all the other passengers must suffocate for his fancy.

The "camboose" is to be 4 feet long, and 18 inches wide for every 200 passengers, and in this ratio for any greater number. The provisions to be taken in differ with the length of the voyage. From New-York to Liverpool the voyage is reckoned at 70 days' sail, between Jan. 16 and Oct. 14, and 80 in the Fall and early winter. Every passenger is entitled, at this season of the year, during the voyage, to 60 gallons of water, 25 pounds of bread, 10 pounds of wheat flour, 20 of oatmeal, 20 of rice, 20 of beans, 20 of potatoes, 5 of sugar, 1½ of tea or 2½ of coffee, 20 ounces of salt, 5 gills of vinegar, 10 pounds of salt pork, and 15 of beef. During the Fall these items are to be increased one and a half-sevenths, and between any of the German ports of Europe and the United States, add three-sevenths to the quantities named. This food is to be cooked daily and given out between fixed hours,—breakfast between 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., and dinner between noon and 2 o'clock P. M. These "fixed hours" are important. Favoritism rules now at the camboose door. The stout man, or the distributing officer's pet woman may get an early share, while the weak or unpopular applicant is pushed off till it is too late to get a supply, or till a storm rising, shuts off all opportunity to deal out more. If there is any failure in the above, it is in not providing a larger supply of food that needs no cooking, to meet the emergency of those rough times when the camboose fire cannot be kept up, and consequently, cooking is out of the question.

The Captain must have printed copies of the rules of the ship posted up, and must furnish each passenger with one. If any one refuses to conform to them, the Captain must make a note of it in his log-book, be sure of a witness to his proceeding, read his entry to the insurgent, and then he may *remove* him to close quarters,—elsewhere, if he deem it necessary; *i. e.*, he may *imprison* him. It is his business to enforce cleanliness, and the Courts will see him safely through if he takes the precautions named above. But *now if* a passenger is mutinous, and the Captain enforces obedience, the Captain is liable to be overhauled by the Courts, and fined or imprisoned for assault and battery. Yet a ship Captain who has not power to *enforce* regulations for securing *cleanliness and order*, should no more be held responsible for the lack of those qualities than if he were rusticating in back-woods, instead of walking the quarter-deck, clothed in the unsubstantial name of a man of authority.

The berths for females are to be separated from those of males by substantial bulkheads, and the intrusion on the part of crews is to be carefully provided against. If this simple section will prove a bulkhead sufficiently strong to separate the sexes from each other and keep the crews away from between decks, the middle passage will lose its chief horrors at once. For by this shameful abuse Ruin secures its hundreds and and thousands of the young, who come on board pure and free from vice, and hopeful, and who leave it polluted, miserably debased and utterly outcast.

Ample provisions are made for the inspection of vessels on their departure—less ample for their examination on arrival. But it is on the arrival that an inspection most clearly reveals what may have been the neglect of officers or the deficiency of outfit. It is wise, however, to take care that if any deaths have occurred on board, the Captain shall *pay over all money received from the deceased for passage or expenses*. There is no remedy like the "money-remedy" for even such fearful mortality as we seek to prevent; this simple provision will do wonders to protect life.

A true list of passengers, with the name, age, sex, occupation, nativity, &c., is to be made out by every master, and returned to the proper authorities. Also, if any deaths occur, descriptions of the dying, and reports of all moneys received from passengers on all accounts whatever, to be made and published. In other words, under this act, if it becomes a law, emigrant passengers are to be treated at least as well as bales of goods, or boxes, and to be accounted for as sacredly. An approach towards humanity will be attempted, and whether or not all the present abuses on emigrant ships are removed, their existence shall be, hereafter, rather the fault of inefficient executors than of incompetent laws to abate them.

"Outrages"—A Short Supply.

We greatly mistake if, under the new dispensation—under the stay-at-home-and-be-satisfied policy which the Administration is supposed to have adopted, there will not be a great dying out of "outrages" upon our flag. Now, the "outrage" is an article which is found implicitly to obey the law of trade that "the supply will equal the demand so soon as the demand is made known." When Fillibustering is the order, and the history of Texas is to be reënacted in every pleasantly-located and weakly-governed country adjacent or near our possessions, it is an affair of everyday occurrence. Let it be honestly inferred that we want and are willing to absorb Chihuahua, and we will warrant an "outrage" for every mail from the South. Let Sonora be announced as a fit State to be annexed, and instantly Guaymas shall be too hot with "outrages" for our people to think of with patience. Let Lower California be coveted, and out of every dozen half-starved Indians on the peninsula our vigorous itemizers on the Pacific shall construct an "outrage" upon our flag, though the flag should be gagged in front in their faces for days successively, and plentiful potations of grog be furnished to coax them up to the task. Havana "outrages" outnumber their exported boxes of oranges when our appetites are sharp set for the Gem of the Antilles. And the Dominican supply is more abundant than we can possibly look after, as long as the Cazneau Treaty is looked upon as worth the ratification.

But the moment that it is given out that we have had enough—that Mr. PIERCE does not want any more land—that the Cabinet is satisfied to let Long Island remain the largest island in the country's possession, our flag comes to be a very respectable piece of bunting, which nobody dreams of insulting; our Consuls are treated like gentlemen, and their authority is undoubted. A great breeder of "outrages" is your covetousness.

Cabinet Breaking.

The *Herald* makes poor work with its attempted "sensations" this season. They cannot be made to *go*. The Mechanics' Bank and its million of Corporation money; the Academy of Music and its Relief Ball, and the South-street flour stores, with their accumulation of Breadstuffs, were all left in quiet, after the *Herald* had exhausted its sympathies with the leveling spirit in the Park. The worst of the alien demagogues who prated of equal rights, common property and common money, could not be tempted to rest a single overt act of violence on the countenance and promised support of this notorious journal. And so *that* sensation was a failure. Even the Park meetings themselves dissolved as if in very contempt of the praise of the *Herald*.

The next essay was in *exploding* the Cabinet at Washington. Shut out as the *Herald* and its stupid reporters at Washington have long been from every respectable avenue to official information at the Capital, the trick, now become stale, of bogus dispatches, was resorted to, in the hope that by repeating the fabrication of Cabinet trouble every morning, something of a "sensation" might be created, or the popular attention diverted, if only for a day, to the exclusive *news* of the *Herald*. The game has been played out; the Cabinet remains intact; the "sensation" is postponed; and the *Herald* must try on some new scheme of charlatanry.

Our readers will have noticed in our special correspondence from Washington of yesterday—and the same assurances are repeated this morning—that such a thing as a break up in the Cabinet has neither been discussed nor thought of by the President. It is fortunate for the country, just now, that such is the case. Neither Mr. MARCY nor Mr. GUTHRIE could be spared with profit to the foreign and financial interests committed to the charge of their respective Departments. It is not at all plausible to suppose that the President would consent to the withdrawal of either from his Cabinet; nor is there the slightest reason to suppose that any other member is in disfavor, or that there is a want of harmony in the Executive counsels. In short, the fabrication of the *Herald* is wholesale.

Shipwrecks near Home.

The approaches to the Harbor of New-York are not perilous. Ships need not go to pieces if there is a fog upon the water. Sea captains, skillful men in their profession, have navigated their vessels for years past in safety, and fleets will sail into port and out of it to-day, without fear, sustaining no damage. Yet every gale that blows brings a budget of reports of terrible disasters close at our doors. But a few weeks have passed since the catastrophe of the packet-ship *New Era* hurried two hundred unhappy emigrants into sudden graves. The recklessness of Captains and their incompetency as navigators are the inciting causes of many similar disasters.

The past year has been remarkably prolific of marine disasters, and numerous wrecks have occurred near this port and on the coast of New-Jersey,—a greater proportion, perhaps, than has fallen to the lot of any like extent of territory. The alarming frequency of these events has aroused the attention of the Government. Early in the present month, the Secretary of the Navy addressed a note to Commodore MORRIS, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, inquiring whether "something may not be done to arrest these dreadful disasters, and whether proper Sailing Directions exist." By order of the Secretary, Commodore MORRIS transmitted a copy of this communication to Lieutenant MAURY, Superintendent of the National Observatory. Mr. MAURY is good authority on such matters, and his observations give little encouragement to ship-masters who neglect their duty. He states that he has examined the subject with care; that the results of investigation encourage the belief "that the way from sea to Sandy Hook can be made so plain to navigators that any one who will heed caution" may find his way in the thickest fog. The approaches of this port are well marked, and with these marks well described, there is no excuse for stranding a vessel. It has been announced that Mr. MAURY is at work upon a new chart, which will presently be published at a nominal cost, so that no ship-master need run risk of damage through ignorance. Thus much for the action of Government officers. It remains to be considered whether a ship-master is not guilty of an act worse than mere neglect, when his ship not only goes to pieces within hail of port, but when her loss entails the destruction of human life.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court, sitting in this City, have presented the case of the Captain of the *New Era* in a strong light. The circumstances which attended the loss of that vessel were such that they seem to require a more searching investigation than has yet been accorded to them.

The occurrence of ship disasters at sea is lamentable enough. At our doors they are worse, because they seem to be less excusable.

The Senatorial Case in Iowa.

We do not see that there is any serious irregularity in the election of Mr. HARLAN to the Senate of the United States by the Joint Convention of the two Houses of the Iowa Legislature. The record of that Convention, whether made on the journal of the Lower or Upper House, or both, will be the warrant of the Governor in granting the certificate of election. There is no question that the joint meeting was properly and regularly constituted. What the factious majority in the Senate did or refused to do, after retiring to their own Chamber, is no part of the proceeding. The Convention met and balloted. Then adjourned. And subsequently reassembled on their own adjournment, and elected the Senator; a quorum of both Houses being present.

The case would have stood differently if such quorum had failed to attend on the second meeting. But the attempt of the majority of the Senate to defeat their own order, was a failure, made so by the attendance of a sufficient number of the Democratic members to constitute a quorum. A somewhat similar attempt was made in Tennessee in 1841, and it was successful in defeating an election, because the whole of the Democratic members of the Senate declined to meet in Convention a second time, and part of the House also withdrew, on the plea that it was no Convention while the President of the Senate was not in the Chair. The act was revolutionary and in contempt of the Constitution, and the party to it were visited by signal defeat at the succeeding popular election.

Mr. John Mitchel.

This gentleman is certainly the most unfortunate of Irish "patriots." His career in this country, from his first landing at San Francisco, where he denounced the lady sovereign of Great Britain as a "she tyrant," to his last demonstration in Ohio, has been a failure throughout, whether directed to speech-making, journalism or dueling. The last, he experimented upon with Col. SCHOULER, the able, and we must add from a long personal acquaintance with him, amiable editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*. The honors with which he may have flattered himself that he come off at Zanesville, are sadly tarnished by the transfer of the correspondence to the columns of the Cincinnati press. The article from Mr. SCHOULER which we copy this morning, makes havoc with the pretext upon which Mr. MITCHEL dispatched his hostile message to Mr. S. The point made in regard to the violation of parole in Australia may be a question for civil argument, as Mr. M. himself voluntarily made it in his own paper, but nothing to fight about after it has been before the public for nearly two years. Mr. M. will find it harder work, if possible, to make his way to popular favor in the West by the help of the duello, than he did in the East, as an ill judging orator and worse trained journalist.

We are reminded, by this occurrence, of the following promise made by Mr. M., on his recent retirement from the *Citizen*: that, for the "next four *years*," he would "efface" himself, and sink out of sight. Scarcely as many *weeks* have elapsed before we find him figuring before the public in a character even less commendable than that of the "egotistical" editor of the *Citizen*:

> "I have to apologize to my readers for all this egotism. However distasteful to myself, the present occasion made it necessary; but it shall not occur again. For the next four years *at least*, I sink out of sight, and efface myself; content to have rigged this bark, the *Citizen*—fairly launched her on the wide waters of public opinion, and steered her amidst all the rocks and shoals of her first year's voyage—dashing her *stem on*, you may say, against every one of them—but this, after all, only proves the staunch seaworthiness of the vessel."

Snakes in Your Pantries.

In these days of degeneracy, it does one good to see the giant blows that Dr. WILLIAM A. ALCOTT, of Auburndale, Mass., inflicts upon the great enemy of the human race, and especially of children—*saleratus*. This terrible foe to our health he has fought nobly now for many years. He fights it with facts and arguments, spreading abroad stories of its fatal effects enough to frighten our housekeepers into as much dread of it as of arsenic, or "calomy" itself. The doctrine is simple and easy of popular apprehension. It is this: An excess of saleratus is poison; then, of course, a less of excessive use cannot be entirely innocuous. This is the same precious argument which led our friend Bobby Rednose to abandon the use of water as a beverage, because his friend Tim lost his life from an excess of water, and when it was only applied externally, off the end of Pier No. 1. It is a knock-down argument, and ought not to be answered.

The learned doctor thinks that of the 300,000 children that die annually in the United States, 100,000 die from the effects of saleratus! Perhaps they do; but then the snuffing of tobacco smoke into children's delicate noses must kill out 200,000; and tight-lacing on the part of mothers must kill another hundred thousand; and about as many more die of croup, and convulsions and diseases which obtuser doctors recognize; and several thousand die of the bad smells of the city. So it is pretty evident that the mortality bills are not half large enough to accommodate all our "fatal" fancies. Death is always lurking in some people's dinner-pots. With them to eat meat is a sin, and to eat vegetables a dubious policy. Pity them!

GRISI and MARIO—divine artists—are at the ever-"last"-ing game again,—this time in Boston. How many "last nights" they have favored the Bostonians with, we don't know, but the telegraph tells us that they will remain in Boston two weeks longer. The "last nights" here were most profitable, so they lasted though several weeks. "First appearances" and "last nights" are so acceptable to our drama and opera loving publics, that we greatly marvel that singers or players should ever have any other.

No Fireproof Fires.

Fires have [illegible] in our midst. There are two grand preventives of them which we seldom see urged upon the people, yet they would prove eminently successful. First, burst all the Insurance Companies,—that would stop about one in five. Our opinion, only, reader. We don't know that we could prove it. Second, encourage the crime of arson. Curiously enough in our wicked and inventive City, arson is of rare occurrence. There have been only two cases of it tried here that we remember for years. Now let arson be magnified as a heroic crime. Let house-burners be waited on by reporters, their opinions chronicled, their experiences worked up for the press, and their ends made tragic, and we don't doubt that while some who now get to Sing Sing for very indifferent offences would be developed in a new character, about three in five of our fires would be quenched before bursting out. In other words, punish incendiarism and pay no insurance to those who set their own premises on fire, and "accidents" will greatly shorten the supply.

The Mayor is at work again, in his brisk way. *Twelve* licenses for the sale of liquor were revoked yesterday, in consequence of the repeated violations of the law in regard to sales on Sunday. This is a decided measure; but the offending parties cannot object that due notice was not given them. Mr. WOOD is simply doing what he said he would do; and we must honor him for holding to his word like a man. Unhappily, however, *three* of the Aldermen have shown themselves in decided opposition to the course which the Mayor pursues. These gentlemen, having everything to lose, and nothing to gain by the abolition of the Sunday traffic, do but act naturally in upholding their favorites. Still, a decent regard for the efforts of the Mayor will dictate the propriety of a different course of conduct on the part of their colleagues.

The Mayor, we are assured, is prepared to use every measure in his power to secure the enforcement of the ordinance.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Terrible Snow-Storm.

We are all snowed under! Snow on the roofs snow on the walks, snow on the carriage-ways—snow blocking up the railroads, snow flying in hard pellets about the heads of street-passengers—snow everywhere, and nothing but snow. Early yesterday morning it began. Before the sun put the tip of his nose above east, came the snow. Down it came, all day, in a thick cloud. The ferry-boats had a harder time than they had during the most London-like fogs that have enwrapped us. Railroad cars knocked off from three rails, entirely disheartened, by noon. The stages crawled gingerly up the streets, loaded down with passengers, who were glad to pile in, even fifteen deep, to escape the snowy mantle that fell over the City. Pedestrians trudged wearily, and looked in vain for aid. In short, it was a snow storm "as was" a storm. It kept drizzling down till nearly midnight. A flake is melting from the lobe of our ear as we pour out this our doleful lament.

About eight inches of snow fell during the day. It drifted but little, and, except that it began to thaw in the evening, promised good sleighing. To-day will tell the story, when the bells begin to jingle, and Young America, as usual, becomes hilarious. Reporters will please keep a sharp look-out for accidents, overturns, and shocking catastrophes.

All the Railroad trains, both inward and outward bound, were somewhat detained; but not seriously. The Erie and New-Jersey cars were nearly on time.

The Unemployed Employed.

The method adopted by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies in giving employment to the destitute, by causing the removal of the ruins of the New City Hall, has been made the subject of serious remonstrance by the disaffected fellows who congregate daily in the Park. Mr. PURDY desires us to explain the mode, in order to show that he has endeavored to act with fairness. We do so with pleasure. It has been already stated that under the requirements of the City Charter only $250 can be expended at one time by any of the Departments without a contract.

The amount named will only provide for the employment of 125 laborers, at $1 per day, and there are said to be 2,500 applicants for work. There have been 125 men at work for two days, then paid and discharged, and a new gang formed of fresh hands—so to continue until the job is completed. This mode does not give satisfaction to the workers, and we understand that yesterday not more than 25 would answer to the call, and yet the clamor against the City authorities and the Commissioner is kept up.

Wreck of the San Francisco—The Testimonials.

When the U. S. transport ship *San Francisco* was wrecked, sundry sea-captains hove in sight and rescued the survivors, for which they were handsomely rewarded by subscriptions on 'Change. The testimonials ordered are just completed and ready for presentation, as follows:

To Capt. CREIGHTON, of the *Three Bells*, a piece of plate and a gold medal.
To Capt. LOW, of the bark *Kilby*, the same.
To Capt. STOUFFER, of the *Antarctic*, the same.
To the First and Second Officers of the three ships above named, each a gold medal.
To each sailor, a silver medal.
To Capt. PENDLETON, of the *Lucy Thompson*, a service of plate.
To Lieut. F. K. MURRAY, of the U. S. Navy, a service of plate.
To Capt. WATKINS, of the steamer *San Francisco*, a service of plate.
To J. W. MARSHALL, Chief Engineer of the *San Francisco*, a gold medal.
To Chief Officer MELLUS, of the *San Francisco*, a gold medal.
To the Second Officer, the same.

Liquor Dealers Waking Up.

A report has got abroad that the liquor dealers of the City are moving for the establishment of a Newspaper organ, with a cash capital of $100,000. The Grand Jury who "presented" the rum shops in company with gambling dens and houses of ill-fame are to be taken into account individually—says rumor. *Quien sabe?*

Ship Sullivan.

We learn from Fire Island that on the 23d the ship *Sullivan* was badly hogged. Her mainmast and mizzen-topmast were carried away when she struck. Every exertion is being made to save the cargo dry, and should the weather prove good, but little of it will be damaged. The ship has four feet of water in her hold, and her chances of getting off are very slim.

Meeting of Ship-Riggers.

A meeting of the Ship-riggers of New-York was held last evening at the Seventh Ward Hotel, Madison-street. About 150 were present. Mr. JEREMIAH DONOVAN was chosen to preside. He explained the object of the meeting, which, he said he understood to be to consider what action they should take in view of a proposed reduction of their wages from $2 to fourteen shillings per day. Individually, he did not know that any reduction in their wages was contemplated. If such was the case, he doubted not it would appear in remarks that would be made by those present.

Mr. JOSEPH CONKLIN said he was getting $2 a day himself, and did not know any one that was working for less. He said he should not work under $2 per day.

Mr. WILLIAM WILSON asked if there was any one in the room that was working for 14 shillings per day or had been asked to do so. There was no response to the question. Mr. WILSON then said he could see no necessity for the present meeting. They were all getting $2 per day, and when asked to work for less it was time to have a meeting about the matter, and not before.

Mr. PETER AUGUSTUS, JOSEPH COLE, JOHN RILEY and others, followed in brief remarks. They united in the opinion that there was but little ground to suppose an attempt would be made to put down their wages. It was evident they were working for little enough. They hardly thought merchants or their own bosses would have the hardihood to ask them to work for less than their present rates. One thing they might rely upon, their services were indispensable. If temporary interlopers could be obtained to work for less price, they were not shipriggers worth having, and those who employed them would soon find it out. The speakers protested against strikes, as such. The one made eighteen months since did them great injury. They advised, however, unanimous adherence to $2 per day.

It was moved and carried, without a dissenting voice, that in the event of being asked to work for less than $2 per day, they refuse to comply.

Bill Poole before Mayor Wood.

This noted individual made his appearance before Mayor Wood this morning, in answer to a summons from His Honor to appear and answer several complaints against him for selling liquor on the Sabbath contrary to the statute and his express orders. On being closely questioned by His Honor, Mr. Poole acknowledged that the place was not his, and that he was only tending the place and allowing his name to be used for a Mr. Cunningham, who held the license for the same, and was consequently the responsible party. Mayor Wood accordingly dispatched a message for Mr. Cunningham, with instructions to bring that individual forthwith before him, to be dealt with as the law directs. Mr. Poole was dismissed with a severe reprimand from the Mayor.—*Evening Express.*

Bridge Dangerous.

The Captain of the Twelfth Police District has made the following report to his Chief:

> "The old King's Bridge, connecting this County and Westchester County, has been repeatedly reported as unsafe for travelers, and is now said to be impassable for foot passengers."

The Widows' Relief Fund.

Mr. MCELRATH, Treasurer of the Widows' Relief Fund, acknowledges the receipt of $[illegible], in aid of the fund; including $400 from the Charity Ball.

☞ The new steam towboat *Henry Marriage* was sold at Auction yesterday for $10,350.

LONG ISLAND.

The Eighth Ward Election Riot.

DENNIS MCGUIRE, THOMAS RYAN, DENNIS RYAN, JAMES RYAN, EDWARD FEEHAN and JAMES DILLON, were arraigned yesterday in the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, for trial on an indictment charging them with having been engaged in the Eighth Ward Riot at the polls on 7th of November last. The trial, at the rising of the Court, had not been concluded. The same parties were tried and acquitted on indictment for a similar offence in this Court on Tuesday last.

Teachers' Association.

The teachers employed in the Public Schools of Brooklyn, assembled on Tuesday evening in the room occupied by the Board of Education—the use of which had been courteously extended to them by that body—to take the necessary preliminary steps toward organizing a Brooklyn Teachers' Association, the object of which is sufficiently indicated by the name. A large number of teachers were present and much interest was manifested. The evening was occupied in discussing as to the best mode of proceeding, which resulted finally in the appointment of a Committee to present a plan at a future meeting.

Launch.

The clipper schooner *North Point*, 360 tons burden, for Messrs. JOHNSON & LOWDEN, was launched from the yard of Messrs. LAWRENCE & TROWBRIDGE, foot of North Fifth-street, on Tuesday afternoon. She will be run in the New-York and Baltimore line, and will be commanded by Captain A. B. SWAIN.

Cargo of the Bark Sturges.

The brig *Tornado*, Captain MCCARTY, arrived at this port yesterday from Bermuda, with part of the cargo of logwood and mahogany of the bark *A. B. Sturges*, which put into Bermuda in distress. She was bound from Gonaives to New-York, at the time of the disaster. Her repairs, however, had been made, and she was awaiting orders. The brig *Isabella Reed*, for New-York, was also awaiting orders at Bermuda.

Later from Mayaguez—Wreck at Sea.

The schooner *Grand Island*, twenty-two days from Mayaguez and Aguadilla, Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of sugar and coffee to S. W. LEWIS. Captain REED says there were no American vessels at either place. On the 19th inst., in latitude 34° 56', longitude 72°, he informs us that he passed the wreck of a large vessel under jury masts. She appeared to be waterlogged and abandoned. On one of her masts a square sail was set.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF the store No. [illegible] Vesey-st.; also, the second story loft, [illegible] feet in depth, fronting and having an extensive entrance from Barclay-st., will be rented singly, or they can be connected, making one of the most light, spacious and commanding stores in the City, admirably adapted for the jobbing or importing business. The store is shelved and in perfect order. Inquire of PERREGO & BUCKLEY, No. 4 Barclay-st., directly in the rear of the Astor House, or E. G. MOULTON, No. 381 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., being dissolved by its own limitation, I am now the only person of the name of RUSHTON who prepares the GENUINE COD LIVER OIL, which is so generally prescribed by physicians at this season of the year for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c. CAUTION.—In purchasing be careful to ask for RUSHTON'S, and see that my name is on the label and my signature over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner Broadway, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

COWEN'S CIVIL TREATISE. A Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the powers and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Fourth edition. By WM. TRACY. BARBOUR'S CRIMINAL TREATISE. A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and upon the Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Second edition. By O. L. BARBOUR. The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO., No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

PIANOS—PIANOS—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Superior toned pianos for $175, $200, and $225; interior as good, and the entire instrument as strong and as durable, as those which cost $300. Pianos of every variety of style and price, comprising those of ten different manufactories, among them the celebrated modern improved Horace Waters pianos, and the first premium aeolian pianos of T. Gilbert & Co.'s make (owners of the aeolian patent). Second-hand pianos at great bargains; melodeons of every style, from five different manufactories. Each instrument guaranteed. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT.—Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books and papers consumed in one of them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and seventy-nine times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st. The only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE FOLLOWING goods will be sold at great bargains to make room for the spring Goods: Merinos, Plaid Cashmeres, Delaines, Paramattas, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, Linens, Sheeting, and Bombazines. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

JANUARY.—THIS APPEARS TO BE A TIME FOR purchasing clothing at greatly reduced prices. ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, are closing up some portion of their Winter stock (to make room for a Spring assortment) at prices to suit the times.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, (the key no larger than a tooth pick.) Depôt, Green Block, corner Water and Pine-sts. SILAS C. HERRING.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st.

[illegible] Mr. Mitchel's Parole.

We published in yesterday's Times, correspondence between John Mitchel and the editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, relative to the editor's having charged John with breaking his parole. Mr. Schouler, the editor, having returned to his duties, writes as follows on the subject:

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Jan. 23.

In an article in the *Gazette*, on *Tuesday* last, we charged upon Mr. Mitchel, that in his escape from the British convict settlement he violated his parole of honor. This charge was made, not for the purpose of doing that gentleman any personal injustice, nor did we suppose that in making it we were saying anything new. We did not state it as a taunt, or for the purpose of impeaching his personal character. On the other hand, we stated it as a fact well known, and, as we supposed, generally acknowledged. To that charge Mr. Mitchel took exceptions, and while we were in a distant part of the State, we were first made acquainted with the fact, and the following correspondence ensued:

No. 1.] Zanesville Central Hotel, Jan. 17, 1855.

To Col. William Schouler, Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

Sir: In the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday morning, and in the leading article of it, I find these words: "John Mitchel, by violating his parole of honor, escaped." [illegible] I came into possession, I caused inquiry to be made at the Gazette office whether you were at home, or where to be found, and I learned that you had, on the morning of that publication, left the city for Zanesville.

"The purpose of the present publication is, of course, to request you to retract the falsehood and calumny quoted above, in writing, and in such form as shall satisfy my friend, Capt. Wm. F. Lyons, of Cincinnati, who is to hand you this note.

Your obedient servant, JOHN MITCHEL.

No. 2.] Zanesville, Jan. 17, 1855.

"Sir: In reply to your note of this date, I have to say that the words which you have quoted therein, from an article in the Cincinnati Gazette, were written by me. They were founded upon information derived from the public press of this country.

"Your note is the first intimation I have ever had that they were not true. I regard your denial of their truth as satisfactory, as the case stands; and, therefore, shall give your denial of their truth a place in the leading columns of the Gazette as soon as I return to Cincinnati.

"It never has been my practice, far less my desire, to state that which is not true, and, when convicted of having committed an error, or done any injury to any person, I have always been desirous and ready to correct it. "Your obedient servant,

"WM. SCHOULER.

"John Mitchel, Esq."

In regard to the above, we have to say that we hold editors should be accountable for whatever appears in their paper. And we have laid down a rule of action, which we always have and always intend to follow, which is to never publish a line which we do not believe to be true, and never to believe reports of facts without an investigation; never to wrong any man by the publication of an untruth, however humble he may be; or to screen public corruption, rascality or poltroonery, however high and influential the party may be which is guilty of either; but if convinced of our error, we have ever been desirous of correcting it, and of doing the injured party all the justice in our power.

With Mr. Mitchel we had no personal acquaintance. We knew him, not as "the representative of republicanism in Ireland," but as a member of the "Young Ireland" party in Dublin, as the opponent of Mr. O'Connell, (who was the representative of the moral force men,) and as an ardent advocate of the repeal of the Irish Union, and the justifier of civil war and rebellion to accomplish that end. We have never been able to perceive either the propriety or the patriotism of such movements. We regarded Mr. Mitchel and his compatriots in their crusade against the British Government and the Irish Union as men who were actuated more by their intense hatred of England than by their love of liberty or love of Irishmen.

In course of time, a civil and most inglorious war broke out in Ireland, which ended with the "Slievenamon" folly, which was crushed with a few soldiers and a handful of constables. We could see no particular merit in the cause, and certainly not any at all in the leaders. After a trial, the leaders were banished. In the Highland rebellion of 1745, the leaders were hanged, drawn and quartered. In the rebellion in Ireland in 1850, the leaders were merely transported. The Highlanders, however wrong they may have been,—and we acknowledge that even now our sympathies are with them,—left a name behind them which adorns the brightest pages of romance, and gives tone and pathos to the literature and music of their country.

We have no desire, however, to institute odious comparisons, or to rake up anew the ignoble strife of the comparatively recent rebellion in Ireland. What we have to deal with at present is a fact. We made a distinct charge that Mr. Mitchel had violated his parole in his escape from Australia. By the above correspondence it will be seen that Mr. Mitchel, in strong language, denies the truth of the statement. In our letter we say that we wrote the words; that they were founded upon information derived from the press of this country; that, *as the case stands*, with his emphatic denial, we would consider it as in abeyance; and that we would publish *his* denial of the charge in as prominent a place in the *Gazette* as that in which the original charge appeared. That we did. How the correspondence got into the papers we know not. This we know, that it was published without our knowledge and without our consent. We do not object, however, to the publication; on the contrary, we are glad that it has appeared, as it affords us an opportunity of showing from Mr. Mitchel's own journal, published in the office of the *Citizen*, in New-York, in 1854, and which bears the somewhat melo-dramatic title of the *Jail Journal*, the facts of his escape.

We will merely state, in passing, that we did not consider ourselves at liberty to publish the correspondence without first obtaining Mr. Mitchel's consent to do so. His letter was a private letter, addressed to ourself. Our letter was a private letter, addressed to John Mitchel. It is not considered honorable, nor is it, to publish private letters without leave. However, as we said before, we waive all objection, and concur with the publication, though we protest against the practice.

A parole of honor has ever been regarded as one of the most sacred pledges which man can give to man. Upon its faithful fulfillment depends the honor of the individual to whom it is given. It is a thing not to be quibbled away; nor to be taken advantage of in any way to effect an escape. It is a sacred pledge of man's honor to man. Such being the character of a parole warrant, we now call John Mitchel upon the stand and allow him to make his own vindication. Mr. Mitchel, in *Jail Journal*, page 272, says that "there are three or four thousand ticket-of-leave-holders on the island, who may live how and where they please; and are only required to report themselves twice a year, not personally. We, on the contrary, are restricted in all our movements, and required to report ourselves *personally* once a month to our respective police officers, and in addition to all this irritating surveillance, they exact our *parole* under the false pretence, I presume, that in return for this guarantee they forbear to set us to work and to hire us out to settlers like assigned servants." * * "The alternative is not *parole* or work, but *parole* or death in a dungeon," &c.

We gather from the above what the parole was. He then goes on for a number of pages, giving the details of the manner in which his escape was planned; How a vessel—the *Waterlily*—was engaged to take him off; how horses were brought and placed at convenient points; how money was used to corrupt the police; and when everything was arranged, and not till then, did he return to the village to give up his parole. We quote his own words—pages 319 and 320. He says:

We dismounted. I walked in first, through the little gate leading into the court, through the door, which opened into a hall or passage, and thence into the Court-room, where I found his worship sitting as usual. Near him sat Rainsford, the Police Clerk. "Mr. Davis," I said, "here is a copy of a note which I have just dispatched to the Governor. I have thought it necessary to give you a copy." The note was as follows:

"Bothwell, 8th June, 1853.

"To the Lieut. Governor, &c.—Sir: I hereby resign the 'ticket-of-leave,' and withdraw my parole.

"I shall forthwith present myself before the Police Magistrate of Bothwell, at his office, show him a copy of this note, and offer myself to be taken into custody.

"Your obedient servant,

"JOHN MITCHEL."

Mr. Davis took the note; it was open. "Do you wish me," he said, "to read it?" "Certainly. It was for that I brought it." He glanced over the note, and then looked at me. That instant Nicaragua came in and placed himself at my side. His worship and his clerk both seemed somewhat discomposed at this, for they knew the "Correspondent of the New-York Tribune" very well, as also his arrival from New-York. I have no doubt that Mr. Davis thought I had a crowd outside; there is no other way of accounting for his irresolution.

Then I said, "You see the purport of this note, Sir; it is short and plain: it resigns the thing called 'ticket of leave,' and revokes the parole which bound me so long as I held that thing."

[illegible] "I am therefore, Sir, that my parole is at an end from this moment, and I came here to be taken into custody pursuant to that note."

All this while there was a constable in the adjoining room, besides the police clerk, and the guard at the door, yet still his worship made no move. "Now, good morning, sir," I said, putting on my hat. The hand of Nicaragua was playing with the handle of the revolver in his coat. I had a ponderous riding-whip in my hand, besides pistols in my breast pocket. "Good morning," I said. "Good morning," Mr. Davis shouted, "No, no—stay here! Rainsford! Constables!" The police clerk sat at his desk looking into vacancy. We walked out together through the hall; the constable in the District Constable's office, who generally acts as his clerk, now ran out, and on being desired to stop us, followed us through the court and out into the street, but without coming very near. At the little gate leading out of the court into the street, we expected to find the man on guard on the alert between us and our horses. But this poor constable, though he heard the magistrate's orders, and the commotion, did not move. He was holding two horses, one with each hand, and looked on in amazement while we passed him, and jumped into our saddles.

We considered we had done enough, and that there was no reason to wait any longer; therefore,

> We gave the bridle-rein a shake;
> Said adieu for evermore, my dear;
> And adieu for evermore!

Mr. Davis and two constables rushing against one another, with bare heads, and loud outcries; grinning residents of Bothwell on the pathway, who knew the meaning of the performance in a moment—and who, being commanded to stop us in the Queen's name, aggravated the grin into a laugh; some small boys at a corner, staring at our horses as they galloped by, and offering "three to one on the white un;" this is my last impression of Bothwell on the banks of the Tasmanian Clyde.

Here we might leave the case without further comments. It may be a very nice question for casuists to solve but we think that it is a very simple case. We have often heard of the tricks of Yankee peddlers at a country muster or cattle show, by which they swap wooden combs and jack-knives, and each gain an advantage. It may be in accordance with Mr. Mitchel's idea of his parole to plan an escape, subsidize constables charter vessels, have relays of horses, supply himself with a "ponderous riding-whip, and have pistols in his breast," and then accompanied with a friend appear at the Magistrate's office to give himself up and withdraw his parole; withdraw it when it was no longer of any value; and then the conversation. His friend all the while *playing with the handle of a revolver in his coat.* Does any body suppose that Mr. Mitchell intended to be taken prisoner? When he told the magistrate "that I came here to be taken into custody, pursuant to that note," *did he intend what he said? If* the magistrate had attempted to lay hold of him, and place him in custody, was it not his intention either to use "the ponderous riding-whip," which he held in his hand, *or* one of the pistols which he had in his breast pocket, to knock down or shoot the officer? or was Mr. Davis, his friend, to do that business with the revolver; "the *handle of which he was playing with in his coat?*" The *Jail Journal is silent in regard to these interrogatories.* We leave each of our readers to answer them for *himself.*

We have, in the above, given Mr. Mitchel's case in his own language. It is, of course, *ex parte;* but, as it stands, we are almost willing to close the case. There is other evidence in existence which, we are informed, places Mr. Mitchel in even a more unfavorable light than the above. We hope, hereafter, to furnish the readers of the *Gazette* with a chapter or two of the same, among which are several letters written by Gavan Duffy, who is known as one of the "patriots," which throw much light upon this famous case. If any gentleman who may see this article, has in his possession a copy of Mr. Duffy's letters, we would be obliged to him if he will favor us with a sight of them. For the present, we leave the case as presented by the confession of the person implicated.

Execution of John I. Taylor.

From the Galena Advertiser, Jan. 20.

It is a terrible and melancholy spectacle to see a man, in the vigor of manhood, carried out to *suffer the penalty of death, at the hand of violated* law. To be hung for the crime of murder: to be *hung for the murder of his* wife! *Such a spectacle* was seen in Galena yesterday. John Ira Taylor was led out of his cell in the County Jail about 12 o'clock at noon, and in the custody of the Sheriff, surrounded by other officers of executive justice, by a band of citizen soldiery, and by a dense mass of unarmed citizens, the carriage which contained him was driven to the place selected for his execution, about two miles without the limits of the city. He was dressed in a white shroud, with a white cap upon his head. His countenance was vacant and ghostly; his eyes were set and staring, and a dark ring seemed to encircle them. Once or twice he tried to smile, but it was a mere animal contraction of the muscles of the face; the spirit did not smile. He had evidently suffered intensely within, but the outward man strove hard to cover up all external traces of its writhings. As he passed along Main-street, guarded as above, the wretched man was the personification of the weakness of guilt, surrounded by the strength, dignity and majesty of Justice.

On his way to the gallows Taylor appeared perfectly composed, conversing with the officers freely and without apparent emotion—often meeting his friends on the road and bidding them his last farewell. He arrived at the fatal spot at 1¼ o'clock, and immediately ascended the gallows with a firm step, and took a seat. He was attended by Sheriff Rowley, Marshal Starr, Constables Covill and De Camp, Rev. S. G. Spees, Rev. H. J. Coe, Rev. G. M. Woodward, and Drs. Crawford, Hobbs, and a physician from Philadelphia. After surveying the multitude before him for a few minutes, he arose, and with a trembling voice, which grew stronger as he proceeded, addressed the large crowd for about twenty-five minutes.

He said he had but a few moments to live, and what he was about to say he wished to have them remember. He said what had happened and what was about to happen, all came through the use of intoxicating liquor. He had heard of men who had lost their lives or frozen their limbs through the influence of this demon. For forty years he had drank, (and he was forty-six years old now.) He had drank from childhood. He had read an account, of a man, who, when drunk, had laid down on a railroad track, and the train had passed over him killing him instantly. There were men in our Jail now who had come there through the influence of dram-shops. He said there were a set of gamblers who keep these infernal places, who would get a man into them, get him drunk, win his money, pick his pockets, and then turn him out of doors. He repeated, that he had but a few moments to live, and wished them all to remember his advice, which was to *let liquor alone.* It was the means of his wife's death, and if he had let it alone and minded his own business at first, (and it was hard to suffer for it,) he would have been living with his wife now. *Let liquor alone; let liquor alone.*

He saw many ladies present—and here was a *large assemblage, the largest he had ever seen,* but one—he warned them, if they did not wish to get killed, to persuade their husbands, brothers and friends from the use of liquor in any shape. He had known men who played cards for money, who had been killed and their money taken from them, all through liquor. Said he had no father, mother, brother, sister, or any relations in this country—what were living of them were in the State of Maine. He was all alone in this country—he was a stray sheep of his father's flock, and had come to his end through the means of liquor. Said that he had faith to believe that he was forgiven for the deed—that Jesus died for him. Remarked, that he was not much of an orator, but wished them all to remember, to touch not, taste not, handle not liquor.

On the 19th of October last, before he went to work in the morning, his wife asked him when he would be home, he said at noon, but it so happened that he did not get home at that time. He went to a neighbor's, who had good will for him, who had hot strong stuff—they wanted him to drink and he refused, but after much persuasion, thinking it would do him no harm, he drank some of the hot stuff—he stayed there awhile, drinking; had something with him that he had bought at auction for his wife, which he showed to them, and drank some more; and then sold them a dress and ate some supper. Then he thought he would go home; drank again of hot stuff, and left; stopped at a grocery, and found a lot of boys there, and tried to sell them some penknives; wanted to sell them by the card; sold them all to a man, who asked him to drink, which he did.

Afterwards he went to another grocery, where high words arose—and this was all through liquor—some man hit him with a neck-yoke on the right thigh, which he felt yet. Then they had a fight; some man parted them and he went home. After he got home, the man that lived in the house, (he did not know whether he paid rent or not)—after he laid down on the bed, the man bothered him, and he jumped up and got his gun to kill him—struck his wife—don't know who did it, whether it was him or the man, but he wished God to forgive him. His wife was killed, he put in prison and sentenced to be hung, and was now to suffer for it.

Taylor then closed his remarks, and Rev. S. G. Spees knelt with the prisoner and offered a fervent and impressive prayer in his behalf. After prayer, the Sheriff and others shook hands with him, bidding him farewell, saying if any of his friends wished to take leave of him forever, to proceed upon the scaffold; one man went up and shook hands with him, bidding him farewell.

The Sheriff then stepped forward, adjusted the rope around his neck and drew down the cap, forever closing his eyes to all earthly objects. While this was being done, Taylor spoke nearly as follows:

Had it not been for liquor the penitentiaries would be empty, and he would not be where he was; again warning all present to beware of the fatal poison; said that he had written to his friends, giving them full particulars of the affair, and warning them to abstain from liquor. Said that Jesus died for him; he felt that he was forgiven and expected to die. Did not know what moment he was to drop off. After a few sentiments which we did not understand, he being apparently engaged in prayer, the Sheriff affixed the rope to the beam, walked back and forward on the scaffold, and precisely at twenty-five minutes of 3 o'clock touched a spring, the drop fell and John Ira Taylor was no more. After hanging 30 minutes, Drs. Crawford and Hobbs pronounced life extinct, and he was cut down, put in his coffin and buried in the poor house burying ground.

During the whole day, Taylor had appeared more penitent than at any time since he committed the fatal deed for which he suffered the extreme penalty of the law.

The assemblage was large—estimated variously *from 6,000 to 10,000 people—and was very orderly.* To Sheriff Rowley, who performed the painful task devolving on him by law, great credit is due for his coolness on the occasion. He arranged everything in the most perfect order, and has discharged every duty devolving on him to the prisoner and the State.

Capt. McNulty is also deserving of high praise for his vigilance in drafting the Guard, and the good order which was kept by this Company from the commencement of the procession of the jail, until their return back to town. From the density of the crowd it would have been impossible to have conducted the prisoner to the place of execution without this assistance.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE!!

RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.

☞ The Late Firm of Rushton, Clark & Co. being dissolved by the death of Wm. L. Rushton (the only person of the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm,) the business in future will be continued by

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,

surviving partners and sole successors of R., C. & Co.,

Nos. 165, 273, and 511 BROADWAY,

all connection with the store, No. 10 Astor House being discontinued.

Our Mr. Hegeman has been connected with the establishment twenty-six years, and for twelve years has been a partner and had the principal charge of the business, and with the benefit of his experience and the combined efforts of each member of our firm, we trust to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to us.

THE GENUINE COD LIVER OIL,

hitherto made by R., C. & Co. will in future be made only by us—it was our Mr. Clark who went to Newfoundland to superintend its manufacture, and we warrant it pure. Our Oil is sold by all the most respectable druggists in the United States.

Caution.—Be careful to see that the name "HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO." is on each label, and the signature upon the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. E. HIBNER, Philadelphia.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

☞ A. P. A.—Bible Presentation to Phenix Lodge, No. 15.—On THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1855, at the Hall of the Demilt Dispensary, corner of 2d-av. and 23d-st. Doors open at 7½ o'clock P. M. The following Gentlemen have most kindly consented to address the audience: Rev. A. H. Wright will present the Bible to the Lodge. J. Haward, Esq., will sing "The Family Bible." Rev. G. Dickson will receive the Bible on behalf of the Lodge. J. Haward, Esq., will sing "I Long, I Long for the Land of the Blest." Rev. J. Inskip, D. D., will speak on the merits of the Order of A. P. A. J. Haward, Esq., will sing "When shall We Meet Again?" Rev. J. Welsh will speak on Popery. Finish with Prayer, by Rev. A. H. Wright.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

John Davis,	J. Gillespie,	John Long,
Hugh Black,	J. A. Maxwell,	George Wilson,
James Martin,	John Crawford,	Wm. Lloyd,
David Todd,	Samuel McNally,	Thomas Reid.

Admission, 25 cents each person. Tickets to be had of the Committee, or at the door. Cars and stages pass the Hall every five minutes.

☞ $20 Reward.—Whereas some evil-disposed person or persons have, without my consent or knowledge, been using my name on the "Celebrated" "Bank Gold Pen," manufactured (only) by the undersigned, and have offered them for sale in several of the Banking Institutions and other houses in this City and elsewhere, as genuine "Pens" of my manufacture, I assure my numerous patrons and the public that the above "Pen" is a worthless imitation, or old pens repointed. I will give the above reward for any information that will lead to the arrest of parties engaged in this business. JOHN FOLEY,

Manufacturer of the (original) Popular "Bank Gold Pens," No. 167 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—By invitation, Mr. J. H. Wainwright, of this City, will deliver a lecture before the Association, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 o'clock, at Clinton Hall. Subject—*Politics and Patriotism.*

Tickets 25 cents each, to be obtained at the desk of the Library, and at Messrs. Hall & Son's Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL,
FRANK W. BALLARD,
JOHN CREERAR,
Lecture Committee.

☞ Not Failed Yet.—It has been reported up town for the past few days that our friend GEORGE KEYES has "failed." No wonder, when he sells Dry Goods at such ruinously low prices. His store was so crowded on Monday and Tuesday that it was found necessary to "lock" the store door and let the ladies out through the hall. By selling goods so cheap for the last five years, KEYES has built up the best trade in the City, and we would advise all ladies who wish to buy Dry Goods to go there at once. His store is No. 343 8th-av., between 27th and 28th-sts.

☞ Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 29.—George W. Bethune, D. D.—*Epidemics.*
Feb. 5.—R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.—*Little Things.*
Feb. 12.—R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.—*Work and its Instruments.*
Feb. 19.—W. Adams, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

☞ Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, cancer, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

☞ Let us Live to be Useful to Mankind.—Mechanics' Institute Lectures for 1855.—Lecture THIS EVENING, by the Corresponding Secretary, Charles H. Delavan, Esq. Subject—*Life and Character of Benjamin Franklin.* Members and their families admitted free to all the lectures. By order of the Institute.

WILLIAM MILES, President.

☞ Stilton and Cheddar Cheese, in cases of one dozen each; Crosse & Blackwell's pickles, sauces, ketchups, relishes, pastes, &c., landing ex Liverpool, from London. Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire sauce, in cases of 4, 6, and 12 dozen each, landing ex *Cornelius Grinnell* from Liverpool. For sale by JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, sole agents in the United States for Lea & Perrins.

☞ New-England Young Men's Association—LECTURES.—The Second of the Annual Course of Lectures under the auspices of this Association, will be delivered at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. John P. Hale. Subject—*Trial by Jury.* Tickets 25 cents. F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D., President. E. W. B. Osgood, Secretary.

☞ Williamsburg.—The Installation of Rev. W. W. King, to the Pastorship of the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South Third-sts., will take place on THURSDAY EVENING next, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D. Address to the Society by Rev. E. H. Chapin.

☞ How the Atmosphere Supports Life.—The fourth lecture of this course, by Dr. Waterbury, (on Oxygen and Carbonic Acid,) will be given at the Presbyterian Church, 28th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., THIS EVENING. Seats free.

☞ Tenth Anti-Slavery Lecture.—At the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. Charles Francis Adams, (son of the late venerable John Quincy Adams.) Subject—*What makes Slavery a subject of National concern.* Admittance 25 cents.

☞ The Eighteenth Annual Exhibition of the Orchard-st. Universalist Sunday School will be repeated on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at the Church, Orchard-st., near Broome-st. Come early, if you wish a seat. Tickets at the door.

☞ American Geographical and Statistical Society, New-York University.—Paper THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) on *Forests; their distribution and influence on civilization.* By Mr Schroeter, at 7½ o'clock.

THE FOURTH LECTURE of the course in Clinton Hall, on *The World's Indebtedness to the Church,* will be given by Ambrose Manahan, D. D., on THURSDAY (this) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—To let any number of sleighs, constantly on hand at STEWART'S wagon factory, 23d-st. and Broadway. You will find this place as favorable as any in the City.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—Supposed to be drowned—ARNOLD THOMAS, 30 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, stout built, had A. T. marked on his arm in India ink; had on a brown overcoat, drab colored pants and vest, felt hat; was last seen at the foot of Peck-slip, about 10 o'clock on Monday evening, 22d inst. Any information of him will be thankfully received by his afflicted family, at No. 41 Stagg-st., Williamsburg, or D. B. HART, at BOOTH's printing office, No. 100 Nassau-st.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE NOTICE of JOHN or HENRY PHEBUS, they would hear something to their advantage by calling at No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat young girl of 16, as child's nurse and chambermaid—no objection to do light house-work—in a small family. Can wash and iron for the nursery, and take charge of a babe. Has eight months' City reference. Will take $3 50 to $4 a month in a permanent place with a lady who boards. Call or send to No. 323 1st-av., 2 d floor, back room. Also, a neat Protestant girl, as seamstress and chambermaid, or as nurse.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework for a small family; understands good cooking and baking, &c.; is a first-rate laundress, and will be found willing and obliging. Has the best of City and country references. No objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 76 2d-av., (old No. 94.)

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced female teacher in vocal and instrumental music in a private family, where her board would be considered an equivalent for her services in teaching. The best City references given. Address H. E., Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced German seamstress, a Protestant, with the best of City reference. Can do all kind of fine needle work; would take care of grown up children, or go in the country. Call at No. 13 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as children's nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waiter. Has good recommendations. Apply at No. 109 West 19th-st., second house east of 6th-av.

AMERICAN HELP.—American girls wishing situations in domestic service, are cordially invited to apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 148 Grand-st. They are given excellent situations; and while out of place, if required, are provided at a cheap rate with a quiet, respectable home; where, also, they can obtain much useful instruction in household work, and have every reasonable accommodation. Inquire for the Matron.

WANTED—School teachers, clerks, agents, bookkeepers, mechanics, servants, male and female, and laborers of all kinds. For $1 and two postage stamps sent, postpaid, to F. ALBY, Newport, N. H., I will furnish any person immediately with a permanent situation with a salary from $25 to $100 and board, according to business desired, and qualifications of applicant.

MALE TEACHERS WANTED.—Two assistant teachers in a public institution of this City; to reside on the premises. Salaries, $400 and $275 per annum, besides board. Address Box No. 240 Post-Office, stating qualifications, &c.

GOVERNESS WANTED—A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, competent to teach French, Music, and the usual English branches. Address GOVERNESS, post-paid, No. 32 North William-st., New-York.

TUTOR.—A college graduate desires board in a private family, in compensation for which he would employ a portion of his leisure in the above capacity. Address WM. WINTON, Box 3,520.

AGENTS WANTED—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manuf'ng Co., 7 Gold-st.

GOOD CHAMBER AND LAUNDRYMAID WANTED. Apply at No. 56 East 17th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN.—A small brick or neat frame House, in the vicinity of Hicks, Cranberry, Henry, Jay, Pearl or Adams-sts. Address, with terms, &c., A. EADIE, No. 111 Fulton-st., New-York.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—Any person having more room than they desire, and wishing to dispose of two seats in this Church, can do so by sending the number of the pew and price wanted for two seats, to G. B., Jr., Box No. 246 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A second story front suite of rooms, handsomely furnished, can be obtained at No. 21 Prince-st., west of and near Broadway. The house is first class with the modern conveniences.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a good room and board; also, a single gentleman. Terms moderate. At No. 7 Cherry-st., Franklin-square.

BOARDING.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant room in 16th-st., near 7th-av., by addressing L. H. J., Box No. 3,069, Post-Office.

BOARDING DOWN TOWN.—At No. 5 College-place—beautiful location. One large front room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two or three gentlemen. Other rooms for single gentlemen.

ROOMS WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, consisting of a parlor and bedroom, with bath room attached, gas, &c. Location must not be above 20th-st. or below Washington-place and between the Bowery and 6th-av. Reference given and required. Address, post-paid, Box No. 3,396 Post-Office.

LARGE PARLOR TO LET—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JAN. 22,

1,000 Pieces of heavy

HOUSEWIFE IRISH LINENS,

Made expressly for family use, at prices from 25 to 50 cents per yard, much below the cost of importation.

RELIEF FOR THE POOR.

SIXTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—The Treasurer of the Association acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions and donations since his last report:

J. J. Janeway	$100	Robinson & Charlesworth	5
Rev. Michael Curran, pastor St. Andrew's Church	50	John Caffrey	5
Gilbert Palmer	30	Mrs. C. Zimmer	5
Surgeon O'Reiley	25	George Bruce	20
Patrick Breadon	25	Ferris & Leggett	15
C. W. Schaffer	20	Anthony Crown	10
Henry Wood	20	U. D. French	10
John Fitzpatrick	20	R. E. Connolly	10
James Gemmel & Co.	20	Ex-Ald. James Kelley	10
James Reardon	20	John Martin	10
George H. Purser	10	A. S. Biersman	10
C. W. Church	10	John Feeny	10
M. T. Christensen	10	J. H. Cross	10
R. Boyd, Jr.	5	Wm. Gilmartin	10
E. G.	5	R. M. Sinclair	10
Richard King	5	C. A. Sinclair	10
Thomas Clark	5	M. O. Sinclair	10
James F. Garrick	5	Philip O. Reilley	5
T. Boyle	5	Francis O. Rourke	5
C. G. Parsons	5	Wells Phillips	5
E. Peck	5	Rutgers Ins. Co.	5
D. Shaw	5	James Fulton	5
N. Sherwood	5	Mr. Doscher	5
David Riordan	5	Dennis Burns	5
School Teachers in Ward School, City Hall-place	31	Thomas White	5
Charles R. Swords	25	William E. Burton	5
Madame Rungar	10	James E. Willett	5
Fredk. J. Vultee	10	John Grant	5
William Robinson	10	H. Von Glahn	5
Jedediah Miller	10	Maurice Keating	5
		J. Thickbroom	5
		H. Wohlman	5

Amount received from individuals in sums less than $5 ... $46 50

The total amount reaching, since last report, to $941 50.

The following donations have also been received:

E. P. Fox, Arbour Saloon, Broadway, 100 loaves bread.
C. Adolphe, No. 132 Leonard-st., one sheep.
G. Gundrum, quarter of beef.
Mr. Harrison, 40 loaves bread.
C. M. Carpenter & Co., No. 456 Pearl-st., one bbl. beans.
J. V. Hutchins, Esq., No. 86 Chatham-st., one dozen undershirts, and one-half dozen pairs mitts.

The total number of families relieved number nearly 700, while the total number of souls reaches the large amount of 1,260 per day.

The public are respectfully invited to visit the Store-house of the Association on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, at Nos. 44 and 46 Duane-st., where all donations in money, clothing, &c., will be duly acknowledged, or by the Treasurer, No. 53 Elm-st.

OWEN W. BRENNAN, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR—Jan. 24, 1855.—This Association have distributed since the 20th of last month in coal and groceries ... $5,000

Number of families assisted ... 1,240
Number of persons fed and warmed ... 7,000

The utmost economy has been practiced, but the calls for aid have been so numerous and urgent that the funds of the Association are exhausted.

The friends of the poor are earnestly requested to come forward, and, by their timely aid, enable this Society to continue throughout the Winter their benevolent work of furnishing food to the starving and coals to the freezing.

Donations in money, provision or clothing may be made to the President, STEPHEN CROWELL, No. 345 Fulton-st., or to the General Agent, LUTHER EAMES, No. 86 Hicks-st.

AH! NOW MY WHISKERS ARE SOMETHING ALIKE.—Why will you not use my ONGUENT, my friend, and then you will have a fine bushy pair of whiskers and a luxuriant mustache. Now, if your beard won't grow naturally, just get and use a bottle of my magical ONGUENT, which will force your beard or hair to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and it will not stain or injure the skin; so now come to me if your face is bare or your head is bald, and I will cover both for you for a dollar; $1 a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

A MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS' CENTRAL CONVENTION will be held at the Westchester House, on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., for the purpose of initiating new members, and the election of the officers of the society for the ensuing year. Every gentleman connected with the trade is expected to come forward and join. N. B. BUNCE, President.

D. B. PAINE, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, successor to J. B. ROGERS, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 97 Nassau to No. 129 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also on hand a large assortment of Gents' work, a great variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE TEAS.—T. C. FOWLER, wholesale and retail grocer and tea dealer, No. 309 and 311 Greenwich-st., has in store fine teas, coffees, sugars, and every variety of family groceries. All of which are offered in quantities to suit at the lowest market prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOLD STROKE FOR A WIFE.

UNABATED DEMAND FOR

MR. WIKOFF'S COURTSHIP,

AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

Orders for this extraordinary and highly-interesting book are pouring in from all parts of the country. The metropolitan press are devoting an unusual degree of attention to the book. Some of the most influential and widely circulated journals contain columns, and even whole pages of review and extracts.

The opinions of the press, we shall give hereafter, but all agree in pronouncing it the most original, piquant, charming and extraordinary

ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE,

ever published.

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NIBLO'S.—PAUL JULIEN'S FAREWELL CONCERT (Previous to his departure for the South), ON SATURDAY, JAN. 27. [illegible]

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—THURSDAY, second night of a new American Comedy, OUR SET; OR, THE VACANT COUNCILSHIP. Written by Morris Barnett, Esq., author of the "Serious Family." [illegible] With the Farce of SOPHIA'S SUPPER.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. [illegible] THIS EVENING, Jan. 25, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA. [illegible] To conclude with the Farce of BONA FIDE TRAVELERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7. [illegible] Will be produced a new five-act Play, entitled NIGHT AND MORNING. [illegible] To conclude with the Farce of A LADY AND GENTLEMAN [illegible]

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee. [illegible] THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, will be acted, for the first time for years, the grand Drama [illegible] VIRGIN OF THE SUN. [illegible] the Comic Sketch of UNCLE SAM. To conclude with the SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—[illegible] EVENING, Mr. JOHN R. SCOTT, C. W. Clarke [illegible] Admission 25 cents; children under ten, half price.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE—No. [illegible] Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel. [illegible] EVERY NIGHT. [illegible] and ORIGINAL SONGS. Admission 25 cents. [illegible] SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Concert for the accommodation of ladies and children, commencing at 3 o'clock.

PAINE BALL.—The 118th anniversary of the birth-day of THOMAS PAINE will be celebrated by a Ball [illegible] MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29. Dancing will commence at 8 o'clock. [illegible] where tickets may be procured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Floor and Decorations of the Stage, as this noble Hall [illegible] JAMES PHALEN, Lessee. [illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will be [illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. [illegible] dated [illegible] for [illegible] shares of the stock of the [illegible] Company [illegible] The finder will be suitably rewarded [illegible] DANIEL B. FEARING, [illegible]

$3,000 REWARD. [illegible] MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, Jan. [illegible] 1855. [illegible] paid for the recovery of the property. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, two BANK BOOKS [illegible] CHARLES HERRICK [illegible] E. HERRICK. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of said books at No. [illegible]

WATCH LOST.—[illegible] through Allen, [illegible] a lady's gold watch, also a gold [illegible] A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to No. 130 William-st.

RING LOST.—A large English seal Ring, with three initials, at the Philharmonic, [illegible] stage coming to Union Park. $10 reward will be paid for its recovery, at No. 9 East 16th-st.

FOUND—In the [illegible] o'clock train of cars [illegible] on 23d inst., a Portmonnaie containing a small sum of money. The owner can obtain the same by calling at the Real Estate Office, No. 4 Nassau-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. The subscriber is selling all descriptions of the above articles at retail, much lower than any other house in the City.

JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.

Warranted perfect time-keepers [illegible]

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INDEPENDENT SECONDS.

And Quarter Second Watches, for timing horses ... [illegible]

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Which run eight days with one winding ... [illegible]

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For ladies, some in hunting cases ... [illegible]

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For ladies, some in magic cases ... [illegible]

MAGIC WATCHES.

Which change into three different watches ... [illegible]

WATCHES WHICH WIND UP,

And turn the hands without a key ... [illegible]

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FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES [illegible]
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GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS [illegible]
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SILVER PATENT LEVERS as low as [illegible]
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Ladies' Gold Sets, Earrings, Pins and Bracelets [illegible]

Earrings, $3 to $20; Pins, $2 to $20:

Bracelets, Gold Lockets, Gold Guard Chains, Gold Chatelaine Chains, Gold Vest Chains, Gold Fob Chains, Fine Gold Wedding Rings, Gold Guard Keys, Gold Fob Keys, Gold Fob Seals, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pencils, Gold Pens and Pencils, Diamond Rings, Diamond Earrings, Diamond Pins, Gold Crosses, Gold Finger Rings with stones, Gold Sleeve Buttons, Gold Studs, Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye Glasses, Silver Teaspoons, Silver Tablespoons, Silver Table Forks, Silver Cups for Children, Silver Napkin Rings, Gold Armlets for children, Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings, Silver Thimbles, Gold Scarf Pins [illegible]

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., [illegible] near Broadway, N. Y.

TO MERCHANTS, LAWYERS AND ARTISTS.—A spacious and most eligible store, and elegant suites of chambers to let on Broadway, the southwest corner of [illegible] The building is one of the most substantial in the City, secure from fire and thieves, and convenient to all central points. [illegible] adapted for either a wholesale or retail trade [illegible] Apply to WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Chaps, Chafes, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S [illegible] FAMOUS HAIR DYE, ROUGE, LILY WHITE, LIQUID HAIR RESTORATIVE [illegible] GRADIN, &c. [illegible] CALLENDER, Philadelphia; [illegible] BATES, Boston [illegible]

Hon. Henry Wilson [illegible] chosen by the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the resignation of Edward Everett. [illegible] "American question." [illegible]

[illegible]

ROBERT B. HALL.

GENERAL WILSON'S REPLY.

Natick, Jan. 20, 1855.

Hon. Robert B. Hall:

Sir: Your note of the 18th inst. is before me, and I very cheerfully answer your inquiries concerning my views upon the questions involved in the American movement. [illegible]

While I am ready frankly to avow my sentiments and opinions to all men, I am constrained to declare that I pen this letter to you with no little reluctance. [illegible]

[illegible]

Yours truly, HENRY WILSON.

Attempted Robbery and Assassination of Enoch Train, Esq.

From the Boston Transcript, Jan. 23.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, our well known fellow-citizen Enoch Train, was surprised [illegible] at his own residence [illegible] in Dorchester, with a desperate [illegible] who called upon him for the purpose of extorting money, and placed his life in imminent danger.

The circumstances connected with the affair are briefly as follows: About a year since, one Julius W[illegible] Lewis, who had been editor of the *Life in Boston*, applied to Mr. Train to assist him in [illegible] in New-York, and obtained [illegible] for that purpose, giving his note for the [illegible] the paper failed, and Lewis then came on to this city with the next original idea of starting an Anti-Know-Nothing paper, and again applied to Mr. Train for pecuniary assistance, which was refused. A short time subsequently, Lewis importuned again, but was finally ordered [illegible] Mr. Train's counting-room, when he retired with the passionate declaration, "*I shall meet you again, when you least expect it, and when you will [illegible]*"

Lewis soon [illegible] to [illegible] a number of his "anti" papers, when he took occasion to make a call at Mr. Train's residence and asked for advertising patronage [illegible] at this time was rude and [illegible], but having company to dine, Mr. T. dismissed him by telling him to apply at his business office in Boston.

Mr. Train has since received several threatening letters, which he is satisfied came from Lewis. Yesterday one was received from Boston, enclosing a letter mailed at Fall River last Saturday, purporting to be from Lewis to a friend in New-York, stating that he (Lewis) was obliged to leave for Europe, and should first get some money from Mr. Train. As Lewis came from New-York on Saturday, the probability is that he arranged these letters as a sort of introduction to his purpose on Mr. Train.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. Train was detained at home by a rheumatic affection, while occupying his chamber in the second story, Lewis called at the door and sent up a note stating that he wished to have "a farewell interview" with Mr. Train. The servant was told to show him into the library where Mr. T. immediately met him. Lewis appeared considerably excited, and exclaimed:

"Mr. Train, when I first become acquainted with you I was an innocent man—I am now ruined and desperate—I am armed with a revolver and Bowie-knife—I have come to you for money and must have it!" at the same time drawing his knife.

Mr. Train endeavored to calm him by some pleasant remarks, and taking an opportunity slipped from the room, and sent for his coachman and gardener [illegible]. As they did so Lewis was following Mr. Train down stairs, when Mr. Train again confronted him, and asked him what he had to say. Lewis repeated his demand, and Mr. Train's men instantly seized him, and after a violent conflict found that he was armed only with a knife. He then stated that a companion outside had the revolver.

Lewis, being a very stout, muscular fellow, tried his best to make his escape, and in the struggle had reached the front door and opened it far enough to get partially through, when the men suddenly opened it and pitched him headlong down the steps, and instantly jumped upon him, thus finally securing him. He was then firmly bound with a bed-cord and kept till police officers took him into custody.

The prisoner was taken before Justice Safford, of Dorchester, last evening, who held him in $3,000 for examination on Saturday morning—and in default of bail he was committed to Jail in Dedham.

Lewis is a young man of about 25 years, possessed of some writing talent, which he has generally [illegible] "the Demon of America," but his conduct for some time past has been such as to give him a very dubious reputation.

[illegible], who was arrested some time since for [illegible] Elisha Smith, in [illegible] years ago, has been held to await the action of the [illegible]

[illegible] identifying him with the transaction, and it is doubtful whether even an indictment will be found. The case will probably be brought before the Grand Jury of Rensselaer County, at the present sitting of the County Court.—*Albany Atlas, Jan. 23.*

Auditor Dunn's Letter.

The following is a letter of Auditor Dunn, of Indiana, to the Legislature. The *State Sentinel* "likes the course" the Auditor has adopted, and reiterates its old statement, that Mr. Dunn "is one of the best Auditor's Indiana ever had."

OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF STATE,
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 17, 1855.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Sir: The following resolution passed by the body over which you have the honor to preside, has been received at this office:

Resolved, That the Auditor of State report to this House, prior to the expiration of the term of his office, the full amount that he has received as fees he [illegible] Auditor, by and through the General Free Banking Law of this State, embracing all his fees, of whatever kind, received by him under said law.

Without stopping to inquire into the right the House of Representatives have to make a peremptory call on any public officer for a detailed statement of his business transactions, or to report the amount of fees received, when no fees are fixed by law, but when it is a mutual arrangement between parties interested, I must most respectfully decline complying with their request, as much more important business of the State requires all my time and labor for the few days I shall remain in office. After I shall have retired to the ranks of a private citizen, it will give me pleasure to give any honorable member all the information I may possess on the subject. In the meantime, to quiet the anxiety of any friend, I will remark that I am in as comfortable a situation as any "Old Liner" could well be, who was badly beaten at the late election.

Very respectfully yours,
JOHN P. DUNN, Auditor of State.

Singular Recovery of a Watch—An Argus-Eyed Wife.—Nearly a month since a gentleman in Philadelphia had a valuable gold watch and chain stolen from him during the festivities attending a fancy ball—and though a large reward was offered, this failed to effect its return. On Saturday the wife of the owner recognized the chain on a man as she was passing the corner of Fourth and Market-streets. She immediately accosted him, inquiring what time it was. He brought out the watch, when her suspicions were confirmed, and she claimed it as her husband's property. The man seemed anxious to escape, and attempted to enter an omnibus, but the lady seized hold of him by the coat, and, a gentleman taking her part, he was detained. The lady minutely described the watch, giving the maker's name and the number, so that there could be no doubt of its being the property of her husband, and it was given up to her. The man accounted for its possession by having bought it from a person, the description of whom tallied with one who was suspected of having stolen it. The lady, perfectly satisfied with the result of her daring feat, agreed to his liberation, and went away rejoicing.

Candidate for Senator in Place of Governor Clark.—We understand that Hon. Chester Loomis, of Ontario, has been nominated by a "People's Convention" as their candidate for Senator to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Gov. Clark. Mr. Loomis was formerly much in public life, and is a man of intelligence, experience and integrity.—*Albany Journal, Jan. 23.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 24—6 P. M.

We have met with a larger number of buyers, both from the West and South, as well as from neighboring country districts, in the market this week; but we have not discovered that this increased attendance of purchasers has brought about any actual improvement in the business, excepting so far as it has imparted a steadier tone to the market and given some encouragement to owners. The current movements are extremely moderate for the season; but for this factors were generally prepared, and on this head there is nothing like disappointment felt. The supplies in market are relatively light, and no disposition is manifested to add to them by ordering more ere what is now here shall have been nearly if not entirely disposed of. This caution is commendable and must work well. Prices are without any decided change, but present symptoms of increasing steadiness.

Desirable styles of Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are in fair request and rule pretty firm. There is not much doing in Bleached Goods or Cotton Flannels, but these are unchanged in value. Denims and Drills are rather brisker yet not dearer. Duck is dull and heavy. Ginghams are selling slowly at drooping rates. Lawns are unaltered. The auction sales of 650 cases Lodi Lawns, and of 600 cases Portsmouth and Hadley do., announced, the former for next Tuesday, and the latter for next Wednesday, check operations in private. Osnaburgs are plenty and heavy. Printing Cloths are quiet but firm in this market. Prints are attracting more attention and are pretty regular in value. A limited inquiry exists for Stripes and Ticks at former quotations.

Woolens are without any essential alteration. There is not much doing in Blankets, but these are held with a fair degree of firmness. Cassimeres are in slack demand at old figures. Cloths are in moderate stock and request at previous prices. Flannels are unchanged. Jeans are rather sparingly dealt in at unvaried rates. Linseys are abundant and languid. Muslin de Laines are in good supply, and are becoming more active at full quotations. Satinets and Tweeds are rather dull and depressed.

Foreign fabrics are in better supply, as importers are opening their stocks; but the total amount in market is much less than usual, and this fact is apt to compensate for the diminished inquiry which has been calculated upon for this season. Prices manifest no important changes. The imports continue quite moderate, and no inclination is evinced to duplicate orders without a real necessity for doing so. On the whole, a good foundation has been laid for the Spring traffic; and should no external influences—such as we have heretofore noticed—be brought to bear upon the market, we are willing to believe that this season's business will prove tolerably successful and satisfactory—these being the results at present most generally anticipated.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is rather quiet and unsettled. Pearls are retailing at $7@$7 12½, while Pots are in moderate request at $6 [illegible] 75 ℔ 100 ℔s. The supply is not large.

BEESWAX—Sales transpired to-day of 4,000 ℔s. American Yellow at 27c.@28c. ℔ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The stock is a moderate but pretty well assorted one; while the demand is rather slack, and prices favor buyers. The dearness of leather and other materials, and the diminished production, seem to have but little effect upon the trade. We quote:

Men's Thick and Kip Boots	$1 50	@ 2 25
Men's Thick and Kip Brogans	80	@ 1 25
Boys' Thick and Kip Boots	1 25	@ 2 75
Boys' Thick and Kip Brogans	60	@ 1 00
Youths' Thick and Kip Boots	90	@ 1 37½
Youths' Thick and Kip Brogans	50	@ 75
Women's Kip, Calf and Split Boots	75	@ 1 00
Women's Jenny Lind's, Sontag's and Lola Montez Boots	95	@ 1 12½
Misses' Jenny Lind's, Sontag's and Lola Montez Boots	66	@ 75
Children's Jenny Lind's, Sontag's and Lola Montez Boots	50	@ 60
Ladies' Fine City-made Gaiters	1 25	@ 1 75
Misses' Fine City-made Gaiters	80	@ 85
Children's Fine City-made Gaiters	55	@ 66

The quantity of Boots and Shoes cleared at the Boston Custom-House from Jan. 1 to 19th, in the past and present year, was as annexed:

BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

	1854.	1855.
For the week, cases	6,490	3,621
Since Jan. 1	10,466	1,470
Total	16,956	5,098

Showing a falling-off of 11,877 cases since Jan. 1, compared with last year. There has been a more active demand for Boots and Shoes, but the trade is still dull for the season. Many of the large buyers from the Western and Middle States are in the market, but so far they have purchased very sparingly, and at low prices, considering the cost of manufacturing. There is a good stock on hand, particularly of seasonable goods. The auction sales of the week have been about 2,500 cases Boots, Shoes and Brogans, which were sold about last week's prices.

BREAD—The demand is less active, in part for shipment, chiefly to Central and South America; but prices are unaltered.

BRICKS—There is not much activity in this line, but quotations are sustained. The supply is reduced.

CANDLES—A fair inquiry prevails for most kinds at 28c.@45c. for patent Sperm; 25c.@30c. for plain do.; 23c.@27c. for Adamantine; and 14c.@15c. for Mould Tallow ℔ ℔.

COAL—We have nothing new to notice in foreign, which is plenty and dull at our old quotations. Anthracite is saleable and firm at $7@$7 50 ℔ ton, of 2,000 ℔s. delivered.

COCOA—The transactions this week have been very light, and have elicited no change in prices.

COFFEE—The storm to-day interfered with business, and sales were made of only 50 pkgs. Java at 13c.; 50 [illegible]

[illegible] affected at 9c. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—This article is in limited demand at previous figures. There is a fair amount on the market.

COTTON—The demand is good, though checked by the storm and by the absence of the steamer's news. The light stock, however, impedes operations. Prices are firm and buoyant. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7½
Middling	8½	8⅝	8¾	9
Middling Fair	9⅝	9¾	10	10⅛
Fair	9⅞	10	10¼	11

FEATHERS—The market is quiet, but holders are firm, the supply being lighter.

FISH—The trade is devoid of animation, but with moderate stocks, former prices are supported.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, affected by the stormy weather, the tolerably free receipts, and the general disposition of factors to realize, have been rather less eagerly sought after, especially by the speculators, and have shown less firmness to-day. The day's sales amount to 5,800 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 12½	@ 8 25
Straight State	8 25	@ 8 37½
Favorite State	8 37½	@ 8 50
Mixed Western	8 50	@ 8 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½	@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½	@ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 50	@ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 25	@ 10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00	@ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 00	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 50	@ 11 50

Canadian is quiet, but steady. There were 800 bbls. Superfine taken at $9, in bond, and $9 50@$9 75, free, ℔ bbl. Southern is more active and is pretty firm, sales having been made of 2,000 bbls. at $8 62½@$9 12½ for mixed to good straight and favorite brands, and $9 25@$9 87½ for fancy and extra do., ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in better request at $3 50@$4, ℔ 100 ℔s. Rye Flour is without change. 200 bbls. brought $6 25@$7 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is tending downwards. Sales were reported, to-day, of 250 bbls. at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales have transpired since our last of 800 boxes Bunch Raisins at $2@$2 05 for wet dried, and $2 40@$2 45 for dry; 50 cases Sardines at 34c.@37½c.; some Leghorn Citron at 17½c.; Currants at 22c.; dried Cherries at 21c.; Peaches at 15c.; Plums at 14c.; and Apples at 5½c.@6c. ℔ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat is still quite rare and needed, but not at the prices generally asked. This day's sales have been confined to 2,000 bushels Long Island Red at former rates, and small lots of very handsome Staten Island Red at $2 20 ℔ bushel. Other kinds are entirely nominal. Rye is in demand at $1 30, but is held at $1 35 ℔ bushel. None sold. Barley has not varied. Oats are plentier and easier at 58c.@60c. for State and Western ℔ bushel. Corn is doing better, being less freely offered, while it is in lively request, partly for shipment. The day's transactions reach 54,000 bushels at 95c.@98c. for Southern White and Yellow; 96c. for Jersey Yellow; 98c. for Western Mixed; $1 for Round Yellow, and 94c.@95c. for Unsound ℔ bushel.

GUANO—The supply and demand are alike moderate. Prices remain the same as last quoted.

HAY—River is plentier and obtainable at at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1@$1 06¼ for local use, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Continues quiet and nominal in price.

HIDES—The arrivals are very limited and the supply is decreasing. Hence, though the demand is not a very brisk one, prices are well sustained.

HONEY—Is scarce and wanted, at very full quotations.

HOPS—Continue inactive and languid, at 28c.@31c. for common to prime of last year's growth, ℔ ℔.

IRON—Scotch Pig rules quiet and depressed, at $29@$31, usual terms, ℔ ton. There is rather more inquiry for Bar, but this is nothing dearer.

LATHS—Eastern are very rare and held above the views of buyers.

LEAD—The demand is moderate at old rates, with a fair amount offering.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is generally in moderate supply and fair demand at full quotations. Hemlock is scarcer than Oak. We note sales of 30 400 dozen French Calf Skins to country buyers, at previous prices; a parcel of 14@1,500 dozen middling and second quality, received here last Fall on consignment, have changed hands, at 75c.@80c., six months, for 20 to 30 ℔. skins. English Salted Sheep Skins may be quoted nominal at $5 50@$6 for extra, $3 50@$4 25 for No. 1, and $2 25@$3 for No. 2; the stock continues large, and prices in England having declined considerably, and the manufactured article being difficult of sale here, manufacturers do not come forward, except in a very small way.

LIME—Rockland is extremely scarce and quiet. Prices are quite unsettled.

LUMBER—There is generally more doing in this line, but, with pretty ample supplies of most kinds in market, prices are without improvement.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is in moderate stock and fair request at 25c. ℔ gallon. Other kinds are rare and needed at full prices.

NAILS—Cut are still salable and firm at 4½c.@4½c. ℔ ℔. Wrought have not varied.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy at $3 50 ℔ 280 ℔s.—the price at which the 3,000 bbls. mentioned in our last were sold, instead of $3 75, as misprinted. There is no change of moment in Spirits Turpentine, the sales of which reach 300 bbls. at 46c. cash, ℔ gallon. Tar is in some request for shipment at $2 50@$2 75 ℔ bbl. White Rosin is unaltered. We heard of sales of 1,500 bbls. Common Rosin, mostly at $1 75 ℔ bbl., delivered.

OIL CAKE—The market is quiet, but prices are unchanged. There is not a great deal offering.

OILS—Crude is less sought after at 69c.@65c. for Whale, and $1 75 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Manufactured kinds are selling slowly at 75c.@77c. for bleached Winter Whale, and $1 90 for unbleached Winter Sperm, ℔ gallon. City Red Oil is retailing at 80c. cash, ℔ gallon. Palm Oil is dull and heavy at 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔. Linseed continues rather scarce and quiet at 81c.@82c. ℔ gallon. Winter Lard Oil is in moderate demand at 82½c.@85c. ℔ gallon. No change has occurred in Olive.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, Jan. 22.—SPERM—There has been but little doing since our last, and we have to report only a sale of 100 bbls. at $1 70, and 250 do. at a price not made public. In Edgartown we learn of a sale of 100 bbls. upon private terms. WHALE—The market for whale is dull and unsettled. There is, however, some inquiry, but we think the prices quoted for the past few weeks are not fully sustained at the present time. The transactions for the week amount to sales of 700 bbls. in parcels upon private terms. The feeling seems to be, however, at 63c. The *Vineyard Gazette* states the ship *Splendid's* cargo of 1,900 bbls. whale was sold in that market on Monday 15th inst., to a New-Bedford house at 62c. WHALEBONE—There have been no transactions in this market since our last.

PLASTER—There is nothing of importance doing in this line. The supply is fair enough, and prices are nominally the same.

POTATOES—The quantity offering, especially of the poorer sorts, is tolerably large; and as the demand is not very brisk, buyers still have any existing advantage. We quote common to choice as being worth from $2 50@$3 50 ℔ bbl.—those selling at $3 75@$3 12½ ℔ bbl. being the most freely dealt in.

PROVISIONS—Pork is gradually improving, both in demand and value—sales having been made to-day of 900 bbls. at $14 25 for new Mess; $13 25 for new Prime; and $12 50 for old Mess, ℔ bbl. Old Prime is out of market, and is quite nominal in value. Dressed Hogs are salable and steady at 6½c.@6¾c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats, being plentier and cheaper, are more inquired for. This day's sales include 300 pkgs. at 7½c.@8½c. for pickled Hams; 8c. for dry salted do. 5½c.@6c. for pickled Shoulders; and 6c. for dry salted do., ℔ ℔. There exists a fair inquiry for Bacon, worth from 6½c.@8½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is moderately active at yesterday's prices. The day's sales reach 350 bbls. fair to prime at 9½c.@10½c. and 200 kegs at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is more in request, but is without change in price. There were 400 bbls. reported sold, to-day, at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $8 50@$10 for do. Mess; $13 50 for Vermont do.; $14 50@$16 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 for Extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, chiefly at from $21 75@$25 50, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are rather quiet, but firm at $13@$16, ℔ bbl. Butter is in good demand and is steady at 11c.@17c. for Ohio, 17c.@22c. for Western New-York, and 24c.@27c. for Orange County, ℔ ℔. Fair to Prime Cheese is selling pretty freely at 10c.@10½c., ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is inactive, but quoted firm at $4@$4 75 for fair to choice ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—There is not much animation in the business, but holders are less anxious to realize and prices are without change.

SEEDS—The market is quiet, but prices are nominally unaltered.

SOAP—A sale of 100 boxes Castile was reported to-day at 11c. ℔ ℔.

SPELTER—Is dull and heavy at 5½c.@5½c. for plates ℔ ℔.

SPICES—The demand is rather brisker at former quotations, with a good stock of most kinds here.

SUGAR—The storm has checked operations. The supply is light for the season, and prices are very firm. Sales transpired of 150 hhds. New-Orleans at 4⅞c.@5c., and 60 hhds. Cuba at 4½c.@4¾c. ℔ ℔. The editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List* have published their annual statement of the Sugar trade of the United States, from which we learn that the total receipts of foreign unrefined Sugar into the United States for the year ending Dec. 31, 1854, were 185,926 tons, against receipts of 212,749 tons in 1853; and the quantity taken for consumption in 1854 was 190,854 tons, against 200,610 tons consumption in 1853, 196,558 tons in 1852, 181,047 tons in 1851, and 143,015 tons in 1850, being a decrease in the consumption of 1854, as compared with 1853, of 40,756 tons, or over 24 ℔ cent.; while the total consumption in 1854, (assuming the stock of domestic 1st January each year to be equal,) was 385,396 tons, against 372,959 tons in 1853, or an increase of nearly 3½ ℔ cent.

TALLOW—About 12,000 ℔s. prime were sold at 12½c.@12⅝c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—There is a moderate business being done in private at steady rates. An auction sale occurred to-day, and notwithstanding the storm, it was pretty well attended—so that buyers were found for nearly all that were offered, and at full previous figures. A few lines of Green Teas were all that we heard of as having been withdrawn.

TIN—The demand is fair, and with a reduced supply, prices appear firm and buoyant.

TOBACCO—The market is, as before reported, pretty brisk and steady—the limited supplies here being the only important check to the activity and buoyancy.

WHISKY—Sales of 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 30c.@31c. cash, ℔ gallon—closing at steady feeling in the market.

WOOL—The trade is still very much depressed and prices are languid. The demand is limited from manufacturers, who have an unencouraging business owing to the [illegible] of their productions, and dealers are [illegible]

[illegible] are generally ample and accumulating.

FREIGHTS—The movements reported transpired, which were likewise restricted by the absence of foreign news from Europe, were hardly [illegible]. For Liverpool, the engagements included 8,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 6d.; 300 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 200 bales Cotton at [illegible] ℔ ℔.; 200 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d.; 200 pkgs Bacon at 37s. 6d.; 100 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d.; some Tallow at 15s.; and Spirits Turpentine at 5s. For London, the shipments embraced small lots of Provisions at 5s. 6d.@6s. 9d. for Pork, ℔ bbl.; 8s. for Beef, ℔ tierce; some Oil Cake at 25s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ℔ ton; and 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 6s. For other ports, the engagements were light and rates were unchanged. The latest charters were these: A vessel for Cork and a market, with grain, at 7½d. ℔ bushel; ship *Wade Felton*, 1,378 tons, to the French Government, to convey supplies to the Black Sea, at £3 8 ton, register, ℔ month, port charges paid; a ship to Barbadoes, Guano, from thence to Europe, 8s. 6d. [illegible], £2 10s.; bark *Medea Lane*, hence to Buenos Ayres, White Pine Lumber, $18, and 5 ℔ cent. primage; a bark, 270 tons, to south side Cuba and back, $2,450; a brig, 300 tons, entire voyage, $1,600; a schooner, to Porto Rico and back, Molasses, $3 50; one of 150 tons, to Barbadoes and back, $900; one from Wilmington, N. C., to St. John, P. R., Lumber, $8, and back to New-York, Molasses, $3, and Sugar, 40c. Neapolitan ship *Leonardo*, hence for Trieste, a bark, 300 tons, and a brig, 200 tons, to Cienfuegos, and back, a bark, to a Leeward West India Island, and a brig to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, with Molasses, on terms not transpired. ALBERT H. NICOLAY sold, by auction, to-day, the steamboat *Henry Morrison*, for $10,500.

New-York Cattle Market....Jan. 24.

Carefully prepared every Wednesday for the Daily Times.

For Beeves, at ALLERTON'S, Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at CHAMBERLAIN'S, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at BROWNING'S, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue; and at O'BRIEN'S, Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves and Beeves only,) No. 6 Sixth-street, and at Union Drove Yards for Swine.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

For the past week at all the principal markets mentioned above:

Beeves	3,043	Swine	4,186
Veals	363	Milch Cows	186
Sheep and Lambs	9,567		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	Harlem.	Erie.	Hud. River.
Beeves	379	900	300
Veals	215	10	—
Milk Cows	37	—	15
Sheep and Lambs	1,042	200	—
Swine	10	3,500	—

BEEVES.

As was expected, the considerable advance in prices attained last week was merely spasmodic, and the natural result from a much augmented supply is a decided reaction. The number at Bull's Head to-day reaches 1,767—quite a contrast—nearly double that of last Wednesday, which is owing, in a great measure, to the difficulties at Erie, Penn., being adjusted, we hope permanently. The receipts below give an increase at all the markets of 1,420, which shows at a glance a sufficient cause for the downward turn in prices to-day, and the inclement state of the weather has no doubt added to the disadvantage of the salesman.

The supplies are mainly from this State and Ohio; 566 from New-York, and 445 from the Buckeye, and from the last named section we saw one or two fine droves, some of which are as good Beef as need be—on the whole, the quality was very fair, there not being as many lean lots as last week. We could hear of no sales over 11c., and these were obtained only for the very best in the yards, and we must reduce our quotations 1c. to 1½c. ℔ ℔, the market closing very languid at the abatement, with a considerable surplus on hand to dispose of, and a thin attendance of the butchers.

PRICES.

(Estimated by the pound in the quarter.)

Best Beef offered to-day	10½c.
Good retailing quality	10c.@10½c.
Common quality	9½c.
Inferior quality	7½c.@8½c.

At Bergen 260 head have been sold during the week at the foregoing prices; one lot was taken by a packer at $68, which is called 10½c. ℔ ℔, and will, no doubt, find its way, with a large quantity besides, to the Crimea. The slaughter this season has been thus far somewhat larger and the average of these Beef full 10 ℔ cent. increase, which amounts to a great extent for the uniformity in prices for the past year.

The arrivals at the different market places are as follows:

At Allerton's	2,239	At Chamberlain's	307
At O'Brien's	316	At Bergen	260
At Browning's	536		
Total			2,948
Received the previous week			2,949

The following illustrations will give a better idea of prices:

GEO. TOFFEY had 38 head, part from Dutchess and part from Ohio, of middling quality, and sold at 9c.@10c.; also 122 head, purchased by him at Albany last week, at $76, weighing there 940 ℔s. average, and sold them last Friday at an average of $83. ED PRAY, a packer, took 60 head at $68, or 10½c. ℔ ℔. These were pretty fine cattle.

CHARLES TEED had 65 head from the western part of this State, are all sorts, but some pretty fair, and sold within a rate of 8c.@10c. J. APPLEBY purchased 6, at $640, which seller says is nearly 11c.

MR. FLORENCE offered 86 head, from Pickaway County, Ohio, in seven days from Columbus, at an expense of $13 a head, and do his own work. These were about the finest Bullocks in the yard; the most of them were well fatted, large size, average 9 cwt., fed corn since the middle of last October, and brought the highest prices of any to-day. One pair, very fine, sold at $275, he thinks would dress 23 cwt.

W. BELDEN had 105 head from the same district—a pretty fair drove, and sold within $75@$88 a head.

SIMON UDERY—115 head also from Pickaway County, Ohio, owned by J. W. SAVAGE, and sold at the range of $70 to $100. These were very passable Beef.

JOHN MERRITT offered 120 head from Ross County, Ohio, of the same stamp as those of last week, owned by PERRILL & FEATHER, the best realizing 10c.—80 of these were from Dutchess County, N. Y.

A. C. BRISTOL had 26 head from Dutchess County, N. Y. One pair, owned by Mr. SACKETT, very good Beeves, averaging 23 cwt., and sold at $265; and another pair from Beekman, very good, sold at the same price.

W. H. GURNEY had 56 head this State cattle, part from Ohio, averaging about 6½ cwt., small size, and sold in lots at 8c.@10c.

BATES & CANFIELD had 35 head from Tompkins County, N. Y., in pretty fair condition, 5 year olds, and sold at 9c. ℔ ℔. One pair oxen, very good, averaging 23 cwt., held $250.

MR. BARNES had 35 head from Westchester County, the best realizing $75; 9 head sold at $65 to THOMAS BROGAN—the price indicating the condition they were in.

GEORGE AYRAULT had 130 head from Ohio, owned by LOTT & RICE, averaging 6 cwt.; 4 sold at $87 50; 1 pair, the best, sold at $217, which is 10½c. ℔ ℔. The drove will probably average $60. Thinks the market much lower than last week. We give the sections from whence the supplies came:

New-York	566	Kentucky	109
Pennsylvania	117	Virginia	—
Ohio	445	Connecticut	35
Indiana	130	New-Jersey	12
Illinois	145		

MILK COWS.

The supplies continue on the decrease but there is no improvement in prices, it being a rare occurrence that over $60 is obtained for a Cow and Calf. We give the quotation of ordinary to fair Cows at $28@$35, and good to extra with Calf $45@$62 50 each.

The number received at the different markets is as follows:

At Allerton's	27	At Browning's	50
At O'Brien's	48	At Chamberlain's	61
Total			186
Received last week			250

VEAL CALVES.

There is little variation in this line; the receipts are rather larger than last week. A good fat brings readily 5½c.@7c., and common to fair quality at 4½c.@5c., live weight. The receipts of the week are as follows:

At Allerton's	218	At Browning's	73
At O'Brien's	47	At Chamberlain's	25
Total			363
Received last week			301

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts show a marked falling off from our last report, and the quality in general has been fair, and one broker at CHAMBERLAIN'S remarked, better than for a long time past; but, from some cause or other, there has been less animation in the market, and prices, if anything, have ruled in favor of the purchaser. Poor Sheep are a drag on the market, and prices are by no means encouraging to the owner. The average of sales given below, it will be seen, is again lower, being only 371, and this for good quality mostly. Mutton is selling by the carcass in Washington Market at 5c.@6c., and Lambs at 6c.@8c. ℔ ℔, which is a slight advance on last week. We quote common Sheep at $2 25@$3 75, Extra do., $4@$7; Lambs, $2 50@$4; and Extra, $4 50@$5. Sales have been made as high as $15 for extra South down and Leicester. We annex the sales:

BY JAMES MCCARTY.

77 Sheep	$229 25	14 Sheep	$67 88
19 Sheep	57 00	102 Sheep	340 75
44 Sheep	205 50	34 Sheep	149 00
62 Sheep	279 50	79 Sheep	335 75
52 Sheep	221 00	86 Sheep	250 50
24 Sheep	66 00	58 Sheep	306 75
75 Sheep	337 50		
Total	756	Value	$2,805 38
Average per head			$3 71

The arrivals of the past week are as follows:

At Allerton's	1,042	At Chamberlain's	3,125
At Browning's	3,200		
Total			9,567
Received last week			11,509

SWINE.

The weather has continued very favorable for packing, and the vigor with which it is now carried on is perhaps greater than for a number of seasons past. The large consumption by the Russian armies has given a fresh impetus to the business. The slaughter will no doubt exceed to a considerable degree that of last year. The quality of those arriving is very good, and there are but few left on hand this morning, and the subjoined prices have been quickly acceded to by the buyers. The receipts are about 3,500 by the Erie Road. The sales making are chiefly at 4½c.@5c. live, and $6 25@$6 50, dead weight:

We give the range of prices:

Ohio Corn Fed, hard	at 5c.@5¼c. live weight.
New-York Corn Fed, hard	at 5¼c.@5½c. live weight.
New-York Still Fed	at [illegible] live weight.
Ohio Corn Fed, good	at 6¼c.@6½c. dead weight.
New-York Corn Fed, good	at 6¼c.@6½c. dead weight.
New-York Still Fed	at [illegible]
Ohio Mast Fed	at [illegible]

The receipts at the different yards:

At Allerton's	1,488
At Union Drove Yards	2,700
Total	4,188
Received the previous week	3,947

INSTRUCTION.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 19 years, to a new and spacious building, erected with conveniences, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education. ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 25, 1855.

PUPILS WANTED.—A lady, recently arrived from Europe, pupil of Garcia, Bassi, and Crivelli, wishes to give lessons either in Italian singing or the French and Spanish languages; speaks English, and brings the most unexceptionable references. Apply at her residence, No. [illegible] 8th-st., or to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 88 Broadway.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-st. The complement is received in each of the two departments. The training afforded, thorough, systematic and elegant.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE is taught in a scientific and comprehensive yet interesting manner, with particular reference to the English, on moderate terms, by Dr. TILLDEN, No. 63 [illegible] (basement.) A trial will be granted gratis.

INSTRUCTION.—A married lady, thoroughly competent, will give lessons in Spanish, French and Music to young ladies and gentlemen. Terms at her residence, $8 per quarter; at those of her pupils, $12. Address TEACHER, Times office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 210 [illegible]-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 50 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. 229 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best references will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and every other FRIDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

BROOKLYN.—New Classes are now forming for the Second Term at WILSON'S ACADEMY for dancing, on Clinton-st., corner of Atlantic, (opposite the Athenaeum.) Hours: Ladies and Children meet on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3½; and Gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock P. M. This is, in every respect, a very superior School. Several private classes for Gentlemen are now forming for a course of 12 lessons, exclusively in the modern dances, to commence immediately.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 213, 215, 217, 219 and 221, 20th-st., a few doors west of 8th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, cut glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 8th and 9th-avs.) Price moderate. If sold, $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. 215 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 62 West 20th-st., or W. H. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No. 46 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights; is three-story, brick, built in the most thorough and careful manner, and by days' work. House, 25 by 64 feet; three rooms deep in basement, first and second stories, with laundry, bath-room, and two large cisterns. Lot, 25 by 100 feet. Terms—Half cash, half on bond and mortgage. This is a corner house, and in one of the most healthy locations in the city. Apply on the premises, from 6 to 7 P. M., or ½ to 9½ o'clock, A. M., or to
ALFRED EDWARDS, Esq., No. 111 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The beautiful three-story and high-basement brick dwelling, built in modern style, with gas and Croton throughout, very pleasantly located at No. 137 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Lot, 19½ by 98⅞ feet. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Price, $8,500. Apply to GEO. D. COGGESHALL, on the premises; or to T. S. MINER, No. 236 Front-st., corner Peck-slip.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story brown stone House, No. 196 Avenue B, between 8th and 12th-sts. House is 23 feet front and about 40 feet deep. Has modern improvements. For terms, apply at No. 190 12th-st., one door east of 3d-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick house, near two ferries. Also, one to let. For terms, which are accommodating and to suit the purchaser, apply to S. B. & WM. WOOD, No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York. Possession immediately.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land attached, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. The house is built in the most thorough manner, and contains many modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a store or factory. Orange is a healthy town, distant (by the Morris and Essex Railroad) about 12 miles from New-York. For further information apply to WM. C. DUSENBERY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. N. B.—If the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement new brick house, No. 52 West Warren-st., near Clinton-st., finished in the best manner, with hot and cold water, baths, gas, &c. It is located convenient to the ferry and railroad. This is a rare chance for a good dwelling, near to business, at a low price; only $2,500 cash required. The furniture will also be sold, if required. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—About half-way between the Rye and Port Chester Stations, a two-story house and wing attached, with 12 rooms, pantries, closets, good kitchen, large cistern, barn, &c., in good order, well shaded, with 3 acres of good land. Apply to J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 135 Broadway, or T. P. BURGER, No. 19 Beekman-st. Price $6,000; if not sold by March 1, it will then be advertised for sale at auction.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A small, neat cottage, with about two acres of land, eligibly located on the Richmond Plank-road, near Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and on them is a choice collection of fruit and shade trees. There is on the place a commodious stable, carriage and hot-house, stable, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply to
JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 287 Pearl-st.

FARM FOR SALE—A splendid Farm of 160 acres, situated in New-Jersey, within one hour's ride of New-York. The buildings consist of a large new dwelling, with numerous and extensive out-buildings. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and location unsurpassed. For particulars, apply to CAMPBELL & CROWELL,
No. 206 Broadway, (corner of Fulton-st.)

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several country seats, river plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of J. M. WHITNEY, corner of Graudet, and the Crescent, or at his office, near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Great inducements offered to manufacturers who wish to locate their business in the vicinity of New-York City—One lot of ground will be deeded, free of expense, for every twelve hands employed in a flourishing village within 2 miles of the City, with steamboat, railroad and omnibus communication every half hour during the day. The place is well adapted for foundries, and all branches of manufacturing, and foundry now on the premises employing about 60 hands; together with churches, school-houses, &c. &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. G. ANDREWS and J. F. KENDALL, No. 5 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st., New-York. Money will also be advanced towards erecting buildings.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Some of the finest and most desirable lots for private dwellings in the City of Brooklyn, being directly on the heights, above and immediately adjoining the Wall-st. Ferry. Also, other very desirable lots on Montague and Remsen-sts. Also, that desirable brick dwelling house, No. 62 Remsen-st., with stable in the rear in good order. House 35¼ by 50 feet; lot 37¼ by 125 feet. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Inquire of
J. H. PRENTICE, No. 168 Water-st.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS.—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section, and say whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. State chain of title, and say you will pay expense of examining same if found different from representations. Address Box No. 3,212, New-York City Post-Office.

LOTS FOR SALE.—A few building lots on the north side of 84th-st., will be sold cheap if applied for soon at No. 212 Broadway, room No. 3. S. L. JOHNSON.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6 octave, rosewood, $160 to $175; do. 6½, $175 to $210; do. 7 octave, $250 to $275; one grand Piano, $400, cost $700; Fisk's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $40 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $40 to $130, being a reduction of 30 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers,
No. 282 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ATTENTION—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES, at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increasing demand for our unrivaled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

A GREAT BARGAIN—A $300 [illegible] piano can be had for $215. Superior tone and finish, by good makers; warranted perfect in all respects; not three months in use; and has modern improvements. Parties have to leave the City. It can be seen Jan. 25 and 26, at No. 24 Vesey-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

PIANO-FORTES.—A fine assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchase. HAINES BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 112 [illegible]-st., corner [illegible]

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS,
No. 2 [illegible]-st., New-York,
AND
GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS,
New-Orleans, La.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address, as above.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 38 Fulton-st., Brooklyn-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order.
JOHN K. HOPPER.

COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c. EXTERMINATOR DEPOT has removed to No. 388 Broadway, New-York, [illegible] A new HAPPY FAMILY [illegible]

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT IN ELIZABETHTOWN.—The [illegible] house and grounds [illegible] now and for 19 years last past occupied by Miss Spalding for a boarding-school [illegible] The property is in good order, eligibly situated, and well suited for the purposes of a large family, or boarding-house, or school. Inquire of Mrs. MARY H. DE HART, Elizabethtown, or WILLIAM DE GROOT, No. 6 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET.—The elegantly furnished four-story brown stone front dwelling-house No. 38 West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. It has all the modern improvements, is in excellent order, and affords a rare opportunity for persons desiring a pleasant and genteel residence. The house and furniture will be rented together, and possession given immediately. Apply to
H. H. GRIFFIN, No. 229 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—The new three-story brick store, corner of Furman and Montague-sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the Wall-st. Ferry, suitable for a family grocery, hotel, or ship-chandlery store. Possession given immediately. Also, those twelve small but very desirable brick houses in Furman-st., now adjoining the above, will be completed for February next. Inquire of
J. H. PRENTICE, No. 168 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three-story house No. 69 Irving-place, in good order, with all the modern improvements. Possession on or about the 10th February. Can be seen between 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. Part of the furniture, oilcloths, carpets, &c., will be sold on fair terms. Apply to GARDNER GREENE, No. 12 Vesey-st., or to O. S. TWEEDY, No. 11 West 16th-st.

PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—The advertiser wishes to procure a building in Brooklyn, somewhere between Hicks, Clinton, Orange and Atlantic-sts., for the purpose of establishing a private dancing academy for families. Any one having property to improve, on a good location which alterations could be made, either by the owner or tenant, can hear of a good tenant for a term of years by addressing A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

$300.—A RARE CHANCE.—Four new three-story brick houses, situated on Broadway, near 84th-st., with Croton water. They can be had on five years lease for $300 per annum; and are the cheapest rents in this City. The location is very pleasant and healthy. None need apply but responsible and reliable tenants. HARDMAN & OSBORNE, corner Bowery and Walker-st., or WM. Gi. BAYNOR, corner Broadway and 84th-st.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER.—To lease, from the 1st of May, the three upper stories of the building No. 49 Beekman-st., having a frontage of 20 feet on Gold-st., and extending through to Ann-st. The rooms will be warmed by steam, and furnished with water closets and other conveniences, and are well adapted for a printer or a business requiring well-lighted premises, with steam power, in a first-rate locality. Apply to J. MASON, on the first story.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—No. 11 Bayard-st., with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Apply to MACFARLAN & NESBITT, No. 2 Nassau-st., or No. [illegible]

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The upper part of a large sized two-story house in the central part of the City. Inquire of HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 117 Walker-st., corner Broadway.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious Stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The large 23x80 and commodious store, and basement 23x60, No. 205 Hudson-st., suitable for a first class grocery store. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 168 Hester-st.

STORE TO LET.—The store No. 29 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-Office. Possession given 1st February. Apply to W. M. HALSTED, or R. T. HAINES, No. 21 Nassau-st.

STORES UNDER THE NEW-YORK HOTEL TO LEASE.—For particulars apply to M. MORGAN'S SON, No. 54 Wall-st.

SHOPS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET.—In the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13 Canal, fronting on Walker and Elm, well lighted and at low rents. Apply to J. GANDU, No. 168 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 9 A. M. and after 5 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO RENT—In Mercer-st., near Prince-st. Steady power and well-lighted rooms. Inquire of GEO. H. KITCHEN, No. 136 Mercer-st., or E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 Broadway. Second-hand engines for sale cheap.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 132 Cliff-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S
PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

A new and revised edition of 250 pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy. [illegible]

[illegible]

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, [illegible] No. 5 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. [illegible], Philadelphia. [illegible] United States. All letters must be [illegible] Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—[illegible]

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases, [illegible]

DR. COBBETT, No. 23 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on all diseases. [illegible] C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 18 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible] Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 26 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with [illegible], for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION. [illegible] Sold at No. 131 Nassau-st. [illegible] and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 643 Broadway. [illegible] Hours of consultation from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

MAYOR WOOD CERTAINLY CAN'T COMPLAIN.—Dr. KELLINGER has thrown open his spacious premises at Yonkers, where a [illegible] bottle of KELLINGER'S LINIMENT [illegible] for $1.

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, can be consulted upon complaints [illegible] at her private residence, No. 160 Chambers-st. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

Also, 300 cases Italian marble goods, the recent importation of Signor G. B. Pandolini, consisting of beautiful alabaster [illegible] vases of Canova, dancing girls, [illegible], Hercules, Venus in a Shell, [illegible].

Also, a large invoice of bronzes, groups, figures, &c.; [illegible] fancy articles, together with a variety of other goods.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st., [illegible], oil paintings, china and silver plated ware, [illegible] and valuable assortment of first-class [illegible] furniture, and other house-furnishing goods, well worthy [illegible].

PARLOR FURNITURE.—Richly carved rosewood parlor furniture, [illegible].

[illegible]

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSE SALE OF GENTEEL FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, on the 5th-av., three doors from 13th-st., embracing the entire superb furniture [illegible].

[illegible]

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—[illegible]

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, [illegible] BEDSTEADS, MIRRORS, OFFICE DESKS, &c.—[illegible] COLTON will sell THIS DAY, [illegible], at the Auction rooms, [illegible].

[illegible]

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

VANDEWATER & TURNER will sell on FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, Nos. 30 Pine and [illegible].

[illegible]

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at [illegible] o'clock, at the marble yard of Robert J. Cahill & Co., No. [illegible] 23d st. Marble Mantels.—A large and valuable assortment of marble mantels manufactured by the above firm, consisting of richly carved and [illegible] Italian, [illegible], Egyptian, plain and other fashionable mantels, to be sold without reserve. [illegible]

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, MACCARONI, BUCKWHEAT, SLEIGH BELLS, LIQUORS, CIGARS—FRIDAY, Jan. 26, [illegible].

[illegible]

E. S. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY & BUCK.—THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 220 Bowery. Large sale of elegant and [illegible] furs, sleigh robes, &c. [illegible].

[illegible]

COAL YARD.—No. [illegible].—The stock and fixtures, [illegible].

F. J. PETER, Assignee.

S. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY S. HEGEMAN.—FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 10 o'clock, at the large store on the corner of Myrtle-av. and Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, all the furniture, [illegible].

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at [illegible] o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Beautiful sale of stuffed birds, prepared by the celebrated Mr. Galbraith, [illegible].

THOMAS BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—The sale of goods of all descriptions, [illegible], household furniture and housekeeping articles, [illegible], will be found deserving attention.

BELL & BUSH, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By virtue of an execution, I will sell, THIS DAY, Jan. 25, at store No. 145 Canal-st., at 10½ A. M., a large quantity of cloth caps, one sewing machine, [illegible].

WM. B. JONES, Constable.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—FRIDAY, Jan. 26, at 10 A. M., at the salesroom, Willoughby, corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn. A small quantity of [illegible] and second-hand furniture, [illegible].

W. W. SHIRLEY will sell, [illegible].

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] 4th-av., between 19th and 20th-sts., for account of the mortgagee, Brussels carpets, French plate pier-glasses, window curtains, rosewood etageres, marble clock and mantel ornaments, mahogany sofas, parlor chairs, rockers, &c., in hair cloth; rosewood centre-tables, black walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets, quilts, sheets, &c.; mahogany dining-room furniture, dinner and tea-sets, glassware, cutlery, &c., together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 74 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent., on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured, on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders—in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND AND INTEREST.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Trustees have declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of three (3) dollars and upwards to five hundred dollars, and five (5) per cent. on sums exceeding that amount, which has remained in the Bank undrawn for the space of six months from the 1st to the 15th of August last, payable on and after the 15th of February. All interest not drawn by the 1st of March will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest the same as a deposit made in the usual way, from the 1st of February.

INTEREST.—Six months interest, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, will be allowed on deposits of three (3) dollars and upwards to five hundred dollars, made between the 1st and 15th of February, and remaining in Bank undrawn for six months. By order of the Board.

JAN. 25, 1855. J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, upon the Preferred Stock of said Company, payable to the Stockholders or their representatives, on and after the 8th February next ensuing, at the office of the Company in Jersey City. The Stockholders residing in Philadelphia and vicinity, will receive their dividends at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from and after the 27th inst. until the 7th February next.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 23, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb. 1, 1855, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. N. LANABEE, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of (5) five per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the first day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1855.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD DIVIDEND.—A dividend of five percent. has been declared by the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad Company, payable to the Eastern Stockholders at this office on and after the 27th inst.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 6 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per centum, payable on and after the 2d day of January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.

E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 8th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest maturing on the Bonds of this Company, on the 1st of Feb. next, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

JAN. 23, 1855. E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD.—The interest on Bonds of this Company, maturing on the 1st of Feb. next, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

E. WHITEHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer.

JAN. 23, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1855.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable at their office on the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of January to Feb. 1.

S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 4[illegible] Fulton, corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company, having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. R. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. B. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. M. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruen,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 20th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	G. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	D. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 6 Wall-st., opposite Broad-st. CASH CAPITAL, $250,000, with a large surplus.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire, on Buildings, Merchandise, Ships in port and their Cargoes, Household Furniture and personal property generally, at the established rates.

JAMES W. OTIS, President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES: No. 22 William-st., and No. 123 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. P. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 64 Wall-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn.—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL.—No. 22 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of these and other cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

ASTROLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY.—Madame ALWIN, from Paris, tenders her services to the ladies and gentlemen of this City in Astrology and Phrenology, by books and science. She is to be consulted about love, marriage, business, law matters, &c., and will tell the name of the lady or gentleman they will marry, also the name of her visitors. Madame ALWIN converses in English, French and German. Residence No. 2[illegible] Bowery, between 1st and 2d-sts. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We have on hand a large stock of rosewood and mahogany tables, with slate, marble and wood beds of the best quality, suitable for private or public use. Two second-hand tables for sale.

GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—Propose to sell Three Millions of Dollars of their Free Land Bonds, secured by 250,000 acres of their Lands situated within the State of Illinois. These lands lie on both sides of the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, and are valued at $4,000,000. These Bonds are the first and only lien upon said lands.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of March and September, in the City of New-York. The principal is payable on the 1st of September, 1860, in said City.

The Bonds will be received as cash at par, in payment for these lands, if the purchaser so select, at the time of making the purchase. The lands will be sold forthwith, and the proceeds of the sales deposited in some safe moneyed institution by the Trustees, and applied to the purchase of the Bonds, at the market rates, so long as they can be bought at par or under.

The Company further offer to the subscribers to this loan the option to subscribe for twenty-one thousand shares of the stock, on or before the first day of January 1856, by paying the assessments which shall have been levied upon the stock of the Company prior to that date. The stock to be issued in the proportion of seven shares to each bond of one thousand dollars.

The interest on the bonds to be adjusted at the day of payment of the respective instalments.

Any obligation of the Company maturing within 90 days of the periods at which the instalments become due, will be received on account thereof, deducting interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

The company having already received subscriptions for $800,000 of these Bonds at seventy per cent., and reserved $1,000,000 for their Stock and Bondholders in Europe, will receive subscriptions at the same rate per cent. for the balance, at their Office, No. 80 Wall-st., until the 20th day of January instant.

The payments for subscriptions will be received in installments, as follows:

10 per cent. on the 27th inst.
10 per cent. on the 10th February next.
20 per cent. on the 10th March next.
10 per cent. on the 10th April next.
10 per cent. on the 10th August next.
20 per cent. on the 10th September next.
10 per cent. on the 10th October next.
10 per cent. on the 10th November next.

Subscribers may at any time previous to the maturity of the final installments, pay the whole or any portion of the installments due, and receive Bonds for the same.

Five per cent. of the amount subscribed will be retained until the payment of the last installment.

A full report of the prospects and finances of the Company has just been published, for which and further information respecting the proposed loan, application may be made at the office of the Company.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at the office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer, but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 58 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 15th instant until after the election. By order

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHENIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF VIRGINIA, who intend subscribing for the Stock of the new Company, are informed that they must do so on or before THURSDAY, the 1st February, as the subscriptions will be closed on that day. Apply at No. 12 Broadway, Room No. 5, second story, between 1 and 4 P. M.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 5th day of February. The Poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. 30 4th-av., on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board.

A. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment, to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE.—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused at or en transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department at the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

o25-'54-law2yT D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

au10-'54-law2yTh. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1855.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, Clymer, having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1854.—The CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE METROPOLITAN BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. By order. ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1854.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.

P. S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.

For the convenience of our customers, the Prescription Books of No. 10 Astor House, for the past eighteen years, will be found at our store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—GLASGOW, 1st January, 1855.—We hereby give notice that JOHN WALTER WOOD, of New-York, has this day been admitted a partner of this House, and of

ALEX. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.
DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., New-York.
A. & J. DENNISTOUN & CO., New-Orleans.
DENNISTOUN BROS. & CO., Melbourne, Victoria.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD WOOD & CO.

G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
E. INGALLS,
L. A. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The iron business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 70 and 72 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, $6 25 per ton; Nut size, $4 75; Cumberland lumps, for grates, $7; Cumberland fine, blacksmith use, $7. Yard, No. 319 Delancey-st., corner of Goerck, New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg, at the Ferry. JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $6 75, screened and delivered from my yards, King and Greenwich-sts., No. 116 Duane-st., and [illegible].

PETER CLINTON.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1855.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. [illegible]

WM. H. [illegible], First Marshal.

All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE HEADS.—[illegible] THOMAS P. DE VOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express, [illegible]
Second—St. Louis Night Express, [illegible]

Trains run direct to Alton (250 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomingdale, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M. New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—[illegible] A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M. Mail Train from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—9:30 P. M. Night Express Train, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. S. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M. for Buffalo, Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M. via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M. for Newburg. Way Passenger at 5 P. M. for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton) at 6:15 and 9:20 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train) at 6:25 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:40 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 3:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1854, the Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Train. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:45 P. M. Accommodation Train 3 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Train, 1:15 A. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 10:30 A. M. For Peekskill 3, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown 1, and 5 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany and Troy, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 5 P. M., Burlington 8:40, St. Albans 7:40; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 5:30, lodge, leave at 6 A. M., arrive Burlington 9:30; leave at 10:45 A. M., for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare, $3 75 in 1st, and $3 in 2d class; at 9 and 8 P. M., second class $2 25 in 1st; at 12 M., $3; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to [illegible]. Afternoon line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy, thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours. Fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 5 P. M. fare, $2 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M. fare, $1 75.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, connecting with the favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will commence receiving freight on MONDAY, Jan. 22, and sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co., will be forwarded free of commission. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail FRIDAY, Feb. 9. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31, Palatka $33.

The KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed, and leave on Saturday, Feb. 3.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.—The following side-wheel Steamboats, suitable for river and bay navigation, and all will be delivered in good order and condition and ready for service:

One steamer, 225 feet in length on deck, 30 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet 8 inches depth of hold. One low pressure beam engine, cylinder 56 inches bore and 10 feet stroke; two boilers on the guards.

One steamer, 221 feet on deck, 29 feet breadth of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. One low pressure beam engine, cylinder 48 inches bore, and 11 feet stroke; two boilers on the guards.

One steamer, 205 feet on deck, 25 feet 9 inches breadth of beam, and 9 feet depth of hold. Two low pressure beam engines, cylinders 36 inches bore, and 9 feet stroke; two boilers on the guards.

One steamer, 115 feet on deck, 18 feet 9 inches breadth of beam, and 7 feet depth of hold. One low pressure beam engine, cylinder 30 inches bore, and 8 feet stroke; one boiler.

The above boats have large and roomy accommodations for carrying passengers, and are fitted up in modern style, and are all in good condition.

For further particulars, apply to HOSEA BIRDSELL, No. 91 West-st., New-York.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE.—With all her fixtures, &c.—Said boat is in good running order, and is well adapted for freight and passengers. For particulars inquire of WALTER HILLARD, at New-Hamburg, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 133 West-st., New-York City. W. HILLARD & CO.

NEW-HAMBURG, Dec. 28, 1854.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of WM. FORSYTH, No. 177 Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1854.

MARY FORSYTH, Administratrix.
au17-law6mTh* WM. FORSYTH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET CHICHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of CUMMINGS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 19 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 9, 1854.

JOHN J. FIERO, SUSAN CHICHESTER, Administrators.
au10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WAITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence in 37th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 28, 1854.

MARIA E. WAITE, Administratrix.
au31-law6mTh*

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854	Saturday, Dec. 16	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 10	1855	Saturday, Dec. 30	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 24	1855	Saturday, Jan. 13	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 7	1855	Saturday, Jan. 27	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21	1855	Saturday, Feb. 10	1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7	1855	Saturday, Feb. 24	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins;	AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie;	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott;	CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison;	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston . . . Wednesday, Jan. 17.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston . . . Wednesday, Jan. 31.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston . . . Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—Now comprises the following magnificent ships:

Albion, new	Kossuth,	Northampton, new
Shamrock, new,	Ben Adams,	Emerald Isle,
Cambria, new,	Hemisphere,	Forest King,
West Point,	Ivanhoe,	Wm. Tapscott, new,
Compromise,	Antarctic,	Rappahannock,
Richard Morse,	Centurion,	Andrew Foster,
Sheridan,	Garrick,	John Ravenel,
Empire,	Arctic,	Constellation,
Florida,	Essex,	[illegible]
Falcon,	E. Z.,	New-Hampshire,
A. Z.,	Siddons,	John Rutledge,
Progress, new,	Roscius,	[illegible]

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year: thus passengers can fully rely on not having any detention at that port. The X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior ships, viz.: OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. Passage in either which can be engaged at the lowest rates. DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Feb. 24.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC PARKER, MARSHALL P. WILDER, EZRA FARNSWORTH, SAMUEL B. RINDGE and FRANCIS J. PARKER, against JOHN W. BLODGET, SAWYER S. STONE, JOHN C. BUNDY, WATSON GORE, Junior, ASA GOODNOW and THADDEUS S. MANDELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. on ser.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of One thousand dollars, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854. BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE,

ja11-law6wTh Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1855.—Dated Jan. 10, 1855.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST. on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Cliff-st., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 11, 1855. ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—JESSE C. ROWAN and JAMES H. VAN NOSTRAND against HENRY ESLER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant HENRY ESLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, on the 18th day of January, A. D. 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 147 Atlantic-st., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest from the 22d day of August, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 28, 1854. STORY & VAN NOSTRAND,

ja24-law6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—For the City and County of New-York.—THOMAS C. DURANT and HENRY C. CRANE, Assignees of GEORGE T. RODMAN, against JOHN F. RODMAN and MARY ELIZA, his wife.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, at his office in said City, on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 13 Chambers-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1855.

DENNIS McMAHON, Plaintiffs' Attorney,

j18-law6wTh* No. 13 Chambers-st.

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—ARMAND L. MALHERBE against MARCEL GRIFSON DESCHAMPS.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 16[illegible] Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1854.

WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 163 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, on the 11th day of October, 1854. [o12-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT S. MARSTON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 34 Columbia-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1854.

GABRIEL VANN COTT, Administrator.

d14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWI SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, at No. 186½ Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1854.

E. GAY SCRIBNER, ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, JAMES BAECMORE, Administrators.

o12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GWYER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Peter A. H. Jackson, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 19, 1854. CHRISTOPHER GWYER, Administrator.

d21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWARD D. LEARY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 1[illegible] Front-st., Brooklyn, on or before the 9th day of July next.—Dated, December 29, 1854.

j4-law6mTh* HANNAH LEARY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL H. VAN WINKLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her residence, No. 198 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1854. NANCY VAN WINKLE, Administratrix.

au3-law6mTh*

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of [illegible] Hotel, having removed to [illegible], offers his professional services to his former friends and to the public.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET, from the 8th-av. to the East River, [illegible]. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

[illegible]

PATRICK KELLY,
MICHAEL A. REED,
ANTHONY T. GALLAGHER, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF A PUBLIC SQUARE, KNOWN AS HIGHLAND SQUARE, in the XIXth Ward of said City. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

[illegible]

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr.,
JOHN A. WEEKS,
JOSEPH S. YORK, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from [illegible] to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City. [illegible]

[illegible]

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER,
WM. McCLAIN, Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF SEVENTY-SEVENTH-STREET, [illegible].

[illegible]

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1855.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Held in and for the City and County of New-York.—Summons for relief.—DENNIS McMAHON, Jr., Administrator, with the will annexed of Ruth S. Rathbone, [illegible] against WILLIAM OKELL, executor and trustee named in the last will and testament of Frances C. Beckett, otherwise [illegible], deceased, HIRAM JOHNSON and ELIZABETH EMORY, his wife, CATHARINE SAGE, JAMES JOTHAM BECKETT, FRANCES C. JOHNSON and MARIA McGREGOR, to HIRAM JOHNSON and ELIZABETH EMORY, his wife, CATHARINE SAGE, JAMES JOTHAM BECKETT and FRANCES C. JOHNSON, defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 13 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1854.

D. McMAHON, Jr., Plaintiff in person.

To each of the last named defendants: Please take notice that the complaint referred to in the foregoing summons was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1854.—Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1854.

d6-law6wTh* D. McMAHON, Jr., Plaintiff in person.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN S. WRIGHT, EPHRAIM P. WHITMAN and EBEN [illegible] against JOHN W. BLODGET, SAWYER S. STONE, JOHN C. BUNDY, WATSON GORE, Jr., ASA GOODNOW, and THADDEUS S. MANDELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars and thirty-eight cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of December, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 12, 1854.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

N. B.—The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1855.—Dated Jan. 10, 1855.

ja11-law6wTh* BUCKHAM, SMALES & GREENE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, late the widow of LEWIS BRUGGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, who died intestate, seized of the real estate and premises hereinafter described, [illegible] intend to present a petition to the Legislature of the State of New-York at its present Session, for the enactment of a law releasing the right, title, interest, claim and estate of the people of said State, in and to the following described premises, situate in the City of New-York, acquired by escheat, upon the death of the said LEWIS BRUGGE, to the undersigned, his widow, her heirs and assigns forever: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground, situate and being in the VIIth Ward of the City of New-York, [illegible] Water-st. and Pike-slip, and now known by the number 472 Water-st., bounded southerly in front by Water-st., northerly in the rear by a lot of ground now of [illegible], westerly on one side by Pike-slip, and easterly on the other side by land now or late of Isaac Clason, deceased, containing in width in front twenty-five feet, in the rear twenty-four feet six inches, [illegible], and in depth on the easterly side forty-seven feet, [illegible] inches.

ANNA E. BRUGGE, Late widow of Lewis Brugge, deceased.

JAN. 11, 1855. ja12-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM VAN SICKLEN, late of the town of New-Lotts, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of C. J. & C. Lowrey, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., [illegible], on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated [illegible], 1854.

JOHN W. VAN SICKLEN,
ALBERT H. VAN SICKLEN,
[illegible] VAN SICKLEN, Executors.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE IS GOING TO DO.

BREAKING UP OF OUR QUARANTINE.

BANK REPORTS.

Adoption of the Resolution Disbanding our Foreign Legions.

MEMBERS ALL GOING TO THE POOR-HOUSE.

PROSPECT OF A GLORIOUS FUDDLE.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1855.

Legislation goes on slowly—little accomplished, much talked of, and the State prospers by the procrastination. Let us be thankful.

NOTICES OF WHAT IS COMING.

But we had an active notification this morning of work to be presented, out of which I pick one or two that particularly interest the City of New-York. Mr. WATERBURY gave notice of a bill to make the Register of New-York a salaried office, and Mr. AITKEN has come further amendments to propose to that not to be understood, always amendable and yet never perfectable law, the act for the protection of mechanics in the City of New-York. I do not know how Mr. AITKEN proposes to amend—he can't make the thing worse than it is.

VENTILATION.

The Committee to whom was referred the inquiry as to whether any improvement can be made in the ventilation of the Assembly Chambers, reported that they thought the lighting of fires in the closed up fire places would cure the evil complained of; so we are to have restored to us the glorious wood fires that used to make the old Assembly Chamber endurable. The Committee are to be commended for the prompt and faithful performance of the duty assigned them, and especially to be thanked for the remedy they propose.

PURIFYING THE BALLOT-BOXES.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to secure the purity of elections by these means:

SEC. 1. Every person who shall, directly or indirectly, offer or give, or agree to give to any other person, and every person who shall in like manner accept or receive or agree to accept or receive from any other person, any money or valuable thing, in consideration of voting or agreeing to vote for any particular candidate or candidates for any office in the gift of the people, shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and upon conviction thereof, shall be disqualified from voting at any general or special election held pursuant to the laws of this State, for the period of ten years thereafter.

SEC. 2. This act shall not disparage or take away any punishment for bribery now prescribed by law.

BREAKING UP QUARANTINE.

Pursuant to previous notice Mr. RAYMOND presented an act to dispose of the Quarantine property on Staten Island, and to remove the Quarantine, and for the appointment of an Emigrant Physician, and of a Hospital Physician, and for the building a floating Hospital.

The Commissioners of the Land Office are empowered and required to sell the property on Staten Island known as the Marine Hospital. Out of the proceeds of such sale, the said Commissioners shall pay for building and completely furnishing a floating hospital—the balance, if any, to be paid into the State Treasury. The said floating hospital shall be anchored in the bay or cove south of Coney Island, in the Bay of New-York. The Governor is to appoint an emigrant physician, who shall hold his office for two years. It shall be his duty to board all emigrant vessels arriving at the port of New-York, and to perform the duties now performed by the Health Officer. The Hospital Physician, to be appointed under the act, shall reside at the floating hospital between the 15th day of June and the 1st of November, and to board and execute the duties of Health Officer over all vessels arriving from ports south of Virginia, and the act is to take effect on the 1st day of November.

There is, of course, much more of this proposed enactment, but the above includes all the radical changes from the present system. I will let you know when it becomes a law.

REPORTS FROM BANKS.

Mr. [illegible] submitted for the consideration of the House a resolve that the Committee on Banks be requested to inquire of the Banks of the State, through the Bank Department, what amount is on deposit with them, and the number of depositors, and the amount per cent. paid to each depositor on their deposits, and that they report to the House at the earliest day. It is supposed that some of the Banks located in this State won't hinder was to give the information asked for. When it is all in, I hope it will be given up to the House, and not hid in the desk of the Committee, as some such information was last year stowed away. Joey B. was sly and sly—don't let us have any more Joey B.'s.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.

In the order of motions and resolutions, Mr. BLATCHFORD called up the concurrent resolution from the Senate, providing for an election of United States Senator on the first Tuesday in February. Mr. PETTY moved to lay it on the table, which motion was voted down, and the Senate resolve passed with debate.

DISBANDING THE LEGIONS.

Mr. WATERBURY called up his resolution instructing the Adjutant-General to inquire if any militia companies have been organized in violation of section so and so, of chapter so and so, of the militia law of the State—that is composed of less than one-half citizens of the United States—and if any such were found, to cause the same to be disbanded. The resolves were adopted by a vote of—Ayes 83, Noes 23.

DOING THE INSTITUTIONS.

On motion the invitation from the Ten Governors asking the members of the Legislature to do the institutions under their charge was taken from the table. Mr. LEIGH moved that the invitation be accepted. He wished every member to see those institutions. They were noble monuments of the munificence of the City. Yet he was opposed to having this invitation accepted. The money placed in the hands of these Ten Governors was to support the poor, the sick, the insane and the criminal. If this invitation is accepted, it will absorb at least $1,500. If the members do not belong to one or the other of these classes, they should not accept it. There is great suffering in New-York. Alms are being raised to aid the poor, and coming up, even from the slaves of Alabama. It would be a shame to prostitute these funds for such a purpose. Besides these entertainments do not always result to the honor of the Legislature. There are always hangers on who crowd themselves into these entertainments, and behave shamefully. They would do so now. (He read from a New-York paper the opinion of one of the Governors, against the invitation.) The money expended would be taken out of the mouths of the hungry.

Mr. [illegible] read the opinion of another of the Governors, in which the propriety of these entertainments was commended.

Mr. WYMAN moved to indefinitely postpone the subject.

Mr. A. C. WILLIAMS trusted the invitation would be accepted. It was a usual compliment, and useful, in enabling the members to understand the noble character of the charitable institutions of that City. Probably not one in ten of the members have ever visited these institutions. They cannot, therefore, act as intelligently as they otherwise would, when questions relating to them come up. Mr. W. urged his views at length.

Mr. [illegible] opposed the acceptance of the invitation, because the Legislature was not sent here to waste time in junkets and junketings. Business was pressing upon the House, and it should be attended to. The visit might be pleasant; but duty forbade it.

Mr. [illegible] thought the invitation might be accepted with propriety if it be beyond the usual day of adjournment, and if no dinner be furnished.

Mr. [illegible] concurred in the opinion that the Legislature has no time to waste in the manner proposed.

Mr. O'KEEFE thought it would be well to accept this invitation. Nothing would be lost to the people if their representatives allowed themselves some recreation. He answered some of the arguments urged against accepting the invitation.

Mr. [illegible] would be willing to accept this invitation, if for no other reason, to show that the people's representatives can behave themselves on occasions like that proposed.

Mr. MURRAY hoped the invitation might be accepted. The visit would be alike profitable and interesting to the members.

Mr. BRADLEY did not care personally whether this invitation was accepted or not; but he thought it improper to pass obloquy upon the gentlemen who had proffered the invitation.

Mr. WATERBURY did not think the Ten Governors had a right to expend $1,500 for the purpose proposed. They could use that sum more appropriately.

Mr. AITKEN said this appropriation would not be taken from any charitable fund, but from a contingent fund. He repelled the imputation improperly cast upon the members of the last Legislature.

Mr. MAGUIRE had no fear that the members of a Maine Law House would disgrace themselves. If they thought they would, they should, by all means, vote against this resolution.

Mr. BAKER said the House would, before the session closed, be called upon to make appropriations to some of the institutions members were invited to visit. It was quite proper, therefore, that the invitation should be accepted. Mr. B. also repelled the charge that the last visit of the Legislature was disreputable.

Mr. COOKE moved that the expense of the visit be borne by the individual members.

Mr. S. B. COLE deemed the invitation eminently proper, and its acceptance right.

Mr. COLEMAN believed that the present Legislature could visit New-York without disgracing themselves or the State.

Mr. PECK spoke in favor of accepting the invitation.

Mr. STEBBINS had heard no good argument in favor of accepting this invitation, except that it would afford members information. But from the hasty manner in which this visit must be gone through with, very little real useful intelligence could be acquired. Besides, the House had no time to spare for this purpose—a purpose which, judging from the tone of the papers last year, was not creditable to the House.

Mr. O'KEEFE moved the previous question. Carried; and

The invitation was accepted by a large majority. So we are coming down in due form, I and the Governor, and the Assembly, and the Senate—if the Senate concur. If they do not, you can set that down as so much gained—thirty-two dinners saved, saying nothing of the officers, and pages, and reporters, and all those sort of things known in the LEIGH's lexicon as hangers on.

In the Senate, Mr. BROOKS reported favorably the bill to enable Committees of the Common Council of New-York City to take testimony, &c.

Mr. PRATT presented a written report, from the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, relative to the obstructions to navigation in the Hudson River.

The Committee concluded by offering the following concurrent resolutions:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Senators and Representatives from this State in Congress be requested to urge the passage of a law making an appropriation for the removal of the obstructions in the Hudson River, upon a scale which will insure a permanent and complete improvement in the navigation.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State at Washington.

The report having been read,

Mr. PUTNAM reported favorably, with amendment, the bill relative to the tenure of church property.

Mr. P. stated that the Committee had unanimously agreed in the general principle of the bill, that the title of church property should not be vested in ecclesiastics. One member of the Committee does not concur in some of its details. The Committee concur in the following general views:

1. The State should have a uniform policy in relation to the tenure of church property.

2. That the concentration of the power which would be vested in the clergy, by allowing them to hold the title of consecrated grounds, is antagonistic to the whole theory and policy of our Government.

3. That it would tend to restrain the rights of free worship and of conscience.

4. That it would tend, by the acquisition of power in the hands of the clergy, not legitimate to their office as spiritual teachers, to some of the most flagrant evils resultant from the union of Church and State.

5. That such acquisition of real estate in the hands of the clergy is dangerous to free institutions, and leads to all the mischiefs which the English acts of Mortmain have for centuries sought to prevent.

The State Prison Commission sent in a reply to the resolution of the Senate, furnishing testimony in the case of FITCH, HUNT, COOLEY, &c.

An invitation was received from the Ten Governors, New-York, to the Legislature to visit the Institutions under their charge.

NOTICES.

Mr. SPENCER, by bill, to incorporate the Baptist Historical Society of New-York.

Also, of a bill, to incorporate HORATIO POTTER and others Trustees of the Fund for the relief of the Widows and Orphans of deceased Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Also, by bill, to provide for the appointment of commissioners to visit lunatic asylums, poor houses, &c., and inquire into the treatment of the insane.

Mr. DICKINSON, of a bill, to allow banks to discount on their surplus earnings.

Mr. HUTCHINS, by bill, authorizing the Common Council of Brooklyn to borrow money for school purposes.

The remainder of the session was passed in discussing the subject of the sale of the State lands.

TEMPERANCE.

The House adjourned until 4 o'clock, when it was understood the bill for the suppression of intemperance will be the order. By the way, speaking of intemperance, I am reminded of the

EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY OF THE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Reports made at the Annual Meeting of the New-York State Temperance Society, show that the Society since June last, has sent among the people various tracts and other Temperance documents, equal to *twenty-seven million of large duodecimo pages*. The entire expenditure of funds during the same period, has been $12,000. Of course the savings of the Corresponding Secretary and Editor, of the General Agent and the Publishing Agent, has been paid from this amount, as well as the expense of office rent and attendants, and yet for each of the twelve thousand dollars the Society has sent out *two thousand two hundred and fifty* duodecimo pages, filled with facts and arguments adapted to the times. Such *efficiency and economy combined* we have never before known in any benevolent enterprise. The friends who have contributed to the aid of the Society, have reason to feel *more than satisfied* with the manner in which their contributions have been appropriated.

J. R. S.

Sands-street Methodist Church.

Interesting and protracted revival meetings are being held in the Sands-street (Brooklyn) Church. A number of converts have been made, chiefly of the young. At a social gathering held in the School-room of the Church on Monday evening, the liberal sum of over $500 was raised, in aid of the poor of the congregation.

A NEW PHASE OF ROBBERY—CHLOROFORM ON THE CARS—A WOMAN IN THE CASE.—We learn the following facts respecting a recent robbery committed on board the cars of the Central Railroad. On Friday last, a young woman took the cars for the West, at a station a short distance beyond Utica. Her baggage was checked for Buffalo. After proceeding a short distance upon the journey, a woman who was a fellow passenger, with an affected desire to relieve the loneliness of the young lady, took a seat with her, and became very social. She was in fact quite attentive, and among other marks of familiarity, offered her protege her bottle of smelling salts, which was accepted and used. Soon after inhaling the pungent odor of the vinaigrette, she became powerfully affected by the influence of some subtle soporific agent which it contained, and fell asleep. She remained in this unconscious condition for some time, and on recovering from her stupor discovered that she had been robbed of her purse, baggage, checks, &c. On arriving at the Clyde station, she made known the facts to the Conductor, and the railroad men made up a sufficient sum to take her on to her destination. This circumstance developes a new and dangerous scheme for the robbery of unsuspecting persons on the railway trains. Doubtless the female adept had caused her victim to inhale the vapor of chloroform, and thus had her fully in her power, while she perpetrated the robbery. If they carry their operations to the extent of taking baggage, also, it is a still more serious business. Let every one be cautious about encouraging the approaches of plausible strangers on the cars.—*Rochester Dem.*

Prison Appointments.

We learn from the Auburn *Advertiser* that the Inspectors have made the following appointments at that Prison:

Keepers.—[illegible], J. B. Sanford, J. V. Palmer, Cyrus Wilcox, Charles A. Baker, W. B. Ogden, J. L. [illegible], A. B. Robinson.

Night Guards.—J. Vanderheyden, M. L. Olmstead, [illegible], John Quigly, James Jack, Lewis M. Mosher, A. C. Peck.

THE ALLEGED LUNACY CASE.

An Effort to Prove the Insanity of Wm. A. Brown—A Fortune of $60,000 Involved—Disagreement of the Jury.

Before Commissioners Murrough, Hicks, Rogers and a Sheriff's Jury.

During the last few weeks an exciting inquiry has been progressing before three Commissioners and a Sheriff's Jury, at the City Hall, to test the sanity of Mr. WM. A. BROWN, a wholesale merchant in Front-street. The amount involved exceeds $60,000 in cash, and real estate, which the brothers of Mr. Brown attempted to get control of by this proceeding, but have signally failed. Early last autumn the alleged lunatic left his brothers' house and commenced boarding in the same house with a lady whom he had engaged to marry. Shortly after he was suddenly missed from the house, and it was finally discovered that at the instigation of his brother's he had been taken to the Lunatic Asylum at Flushing, Long Island. After remaining there several weeks he was brought before Judge Roosevelt, of the Supreme Court, and set at liberty. Proceedings were then instituted to test his sanity. Some forty or fifty witnesses having been examined the case was closed yesterday, and at opening of the Court,

HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., counsel for Mr. Brown, proceeded to address the jury in favor of his client. He commenced with an affecting allusion to the painful situation his client had been forced to occupy by his *own brothers*. He rejoiced, however, that the friends of his client outside the circle of his immediate relatives, had rallied around him in solid columns to protect him from the merciless and fiendish prosecution set on foot, as he contended, by his brothers, for purposes of the most despicable and mercenary character. Mr. C. denounced in terms of great bitterness the course pursued by David S., one of the brothers of his client, and portrayed in vivid colors the bitter and rankling quarrel which he maintained had existed between the two brothers from the 25th of September last, when David S., who was then a partner in business with his client, made a violent assault upon him in his own store, alleging as an excuse, that Wm. A. used offensive expressions towards him. This assault, the counsel spoke of as an outrage upon decency. Had not Wm. A. Brown left the house of his brothers, and taken up his residence elsewhere, where David S. and his brother Edgar believed him to be beyond the pale of their influence, he would have been spared the outrage of being cast into a Lunatic Asylum. The partnership existing between Wm. A. Brown and his brother David was dissolved. Wm. A. was about to marry the lady of his choice,—then it was that privately and stealthily a certificate of two doctors was obtained that Mr. B. was of unsound mind, one of them basing his opinion upon the fact, as the counsel contended, that B. used improper language before ladies, inasmuch as he spoke of his shoulder-blade being out of order before them; the other doctor founding his belief that B. was insane from the fact that B. refused to pay him a bill of $25. This according to the latter doctor established a case of *moral insanity!* Mr. C. thought it astounding that learned doctors could be found who would swear to such drivelling nonsense. He considered it a disgrace to the medical profession. If men were to be imprisoned within the walls of a Lunatic Asylum, from such causes, he did not know where we were to get Lunatic Asylums sufficient to contain them.

Mr. C. contended that although many witnesses had testified on the part of the petitioner that his client was of unsound mind, none of them had stated any facts from which such a conclusion could properly be drawn.

It had been proved on behalf of Mr. B., he was not only of sound mind, but that he possessed an intellect above the average of men, that he was shrewd, careful, and business-like in all his dealings. Merchants, mechanics and doctors—his acquaintances generally—who had known him from his boyhood, united in testifying that he had not evinced the slightest indication of unsoundness of mind.

Mr. C. cited various authorities to show that the law recognized no unsoundness of mind, unless it consisted of a delusion upon one or more subjects founded on no real facts, or unless the mind was in that state of imbecility which, had it existed at birth, would have constituted idiocy. As an illustration of partial insanity or *monomania*, Mr. C. cited the case related by Erskine in his defence of Hodly in the year 1800, of a man who had brought an action against the keeper of a lunatic asylum for confining him there against his will; on the trial he was cross-examined with all the skill and ingenuity counsel could command, with a view to discover the point of his insanity, but without success, until his physician arriving in Court, whispered to the counsel, that his delusion consisted in his believing he was the Savior of mankind; the counsel then asked the forgiveness of the witness for his ignorance upon which he exclaimed, "I am the Christ" and so the case ended. Mr. C. contended that in the case before the Jury, there was an entire absence of everything that had the semblance of insanity, and that the Jury would not without violating the evidence and running counter to the law, give a verdict against his client.

At the conclusion of Mr. Clinton's address, which occupied about two hours, J. E. Burrill, Jr., Esq., followed on behalf of the petitioners. He contended that the case of W. A. Brown was one of moral insanity. He cited *Ray's Medical Jurisprudence* to show that one of the features of moral insanity was hatred of relatives. He contended that there was no ill feeling on the part of the brothers of William A. Brown towards him; that the anger and hatred were all on his side. The counsel contended that the witnesses who testified against Brown, had much better opportunities of observing the state of his mind than those who testified in his favor. He laid much stress upon the fact that all of the former partners of Brown, together with the clerks and book-keeper now in his employment, testified that they believed he was not capable of managing his affairs. He contended that the counsel for Brown had been unnecessarily severe and harsh in his comments upon the medical evidence adduced for the petitioners.

The doctors who thought him of unsound mind had been acquainted with him for years; knew his previous history, and were therefore the most competent to judge of his mental condition. He protested against the manner in which the counsel upon the other side assailed the motives of David S. and Edgar M. Brown. He knew David S. did wrong in the assault perpetrated upon the person of Wm. A., on the 25th of September. David had apologized to his brother and the difficulty had been made up between them. Mr. Burrill contended that the manner of Brown before the Jury was that of a person not in his right mind.

At the conclusion of Mr. Burrill's speech, Commissioner Murrough proceeded to charge the Jury, after which they retired. After an hour's deliberation, they announced to the Commissioners that it was impossible for them to agree, and they were accordingly discharged. The Jury stood nine in favor of finding that Brown was of *sound mind* and six opposed. It was necessary that twelve concur in order to bring in an official verdict. We presume the case will end here.

[Advertisement.]

☞ $2 50 and $5 for Writing, and $12 50 for a thorough course of Double Entry Bookkeeping. The above reduction is one-half the subscriber's regular charges. Cards containing full particulars may be had at the rooms.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ This evening, at 8 o'clock, Mr. FOWLER's class in practical Phrenology will receive their first lesson. Those who may wish to join may do so now. Rooms No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., HENRY M. HALSEY to AGNES STUART, daughter of John Phyfe, all of this City.

At White Plains, on Tuesday, Jan. 23, by Rev. Mr. Stilwell, Mr. W. E. BULLMAN, of this City, to Miss CHARLOTTE M., daughter of Joseph Flanagan, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, BENJAMIN M. THOMPSON, aged 26 years, son of Robert Thompson, Jr.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, with those of Wells Phillips, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, 26th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 73 8th-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, of congestion of the brain, MATILDA, wife of Thomas Whitlock.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 73 Morton-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to which her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, after a lingering illness, Miss HARRIET E. THOMPSON, aged 20 years, 11 months and 16 days.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Peter S. Cypher, No. 46 Clarkson-st., on Thursday, the 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, AMELIA DEMAREST, 3 years of age, being her third birthday, infant daughter of Jas. E. and Amelia Demarest.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 87 8th-av., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, HANNAH, daughter of the late Saml. Clarke.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, John Clark, No. 160 West 27th-st., on Thursday, the 25th, at 1½ o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 23, in the 81st year of her age, SARAH MUNNS, mother-in-law of Dr. Valentine Mott.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her grand-sons, Dr. Wm. H. Van Buren, and Isaac Bell, Jr., are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 1 Depau-row, (Bleecker-st.)

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, after a long illness, STEPHEN ARENTS, son of the late Thomas Arents, of New-York City, aged 46 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 3[illegible] Hicks-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 24, suddenly, SARAH ANN, daughter of James B. and Mary C. Lent, aged 9 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 63 Johnson-st., corner of Jay-st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 23, of consumption, ALONZO W., son of Henry H. Crampton, aged 19 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 25th, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 32 Bond-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to the Union Cemetery, for interment.

☞ Rochester and New-Haven papers please copy.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, at No. 261 2d-st., in the 46th year of his age, FREDERICK E. WAY, late of New-York City.

His friends, and those of his brother, Thomas P. Way, are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

At Harlem, on Wednesday, Jan. 24, Mr. WILLIAM WEBSTER, who departed this life aged 45 years and 10 months, from injuries received at the late fire of Mr. Havens, Fort Washington, in discharge of his duty.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members and ex-members of Pioneer Hose Co. No. 48, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, on 6th-av. and 121st-st.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, EDWARD BOTHE, aged 6 years and 4 months, son of J. V. and Caroline Talmadge.

Funeral on Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 10 Morris-st., Jersey City. Interment at the Princeton Cemetery.

In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 24, PRISCILLA C., wife of Sylvester S. Battin, and youngest daughter of Luke and Elizabeth Davies, deceased, formerly of this City.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 20 South Bridge-st., in the former place, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother, John M. Davies, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

At Sing Sing, on Monday, Jan. 22, Col. CHARLES SNOWDEN, aged 84 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 24.

$500 Ohio 6s, '60	106	50 N. Y. C'l R. R.	[illegible]
5,000 Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	50 do.	[illegible]
7,000 do.	[illegible]	50 do.	[illegible]
5,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	150 do.	[illegible]
4,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
4,000 do.	[illegible]	500 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
2,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Louisiana 6s	81	475 do.	[illegible]
2,500 California 7s, '70	[illegible]	125 do.	[illegible]
1,000 Erie Income Bds.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 Erie Bonds of '75	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
15,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	300 do.	[illegible]
2,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
7,000 do.	[illegible]	200 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
10,000 do.	[illegible]	25 do.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	[illegible]	600 do.	[illegible]
1,500 N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
40 Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	10 N. H. & H. R. R.	[illegible]
20 Continental Bank	[illegible]	200 Reading R. R.	[illegible]
50 Canton Co.	[illegible]	300 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	300 Hudson River R. R.	[illegible]
250 Nic'gua Trans. Co.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
150 Cumb'land Coal Co.	[illegible]	5 Noth. Indiana R. R.	[illegible]
		200 Illinois Cent'l R. R.	[illegible]
		65 Gale. & Chic. R. R.	[illegible]
		20 Clev., C. & Cin. R. R.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]	700 Gold Hill Mine	[illegible]
2,000 Virginia 6s	[illegible]	50 Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]
2,000 Mich. Central 8s	97	100 do.	[illegible]
6,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	[illegible]	50 do.	[illegible]
2,000 Michigan South 2s	100	25 Michigan South. R. R.	[illegible]
2,000 Erie Con. Bs. of '71	79	20 New-Jersey Railroad	117
25 Canton Company	[illegible]	200 Erie Railroad	[illegible]
150 N. Y. Cent'l R. R.	[illegible]	100 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
100 Nicaragua Transit Co.	[illegible]	100 Reading Railroad	[illegible]
1 Northern Ind'a R. R.	[illegible]	150 Hudson Riv. R. R.	37½
25 Illinois Cent'l R. R.	[illegible]		

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24—P. M.

Owing to the snow storm, the steamer *Baltic*, for Liverpool, did not leave her dock to-day. Letters will be received at the Post-Office, to go by this opportunity, until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. There was some additional business done in Sterling Exchange this forenoon at 109 ⅌ cent. The rates are less stiff than yesterday. The mail however, will be by far the heaviest in remittances, both of bills and bonds, since the 1st January. The apprehension, attempted to be raised yesterday, that considerable Specie shipments would soon be resumed, is not well founded. The leading Bankers who have been buying cheap bills for five or six weeks past, and who, under the favorable turn in the Money Market, are able to hold their balances on the other side for better drawing rates, are doubtless anxious to have Exchange rule nearer the par of Specie than it has done since the 1st December, but we know of no purpose to use Specie to any amount, at present, beyond the $400,000 or $500,000 of Mexican and Spanish silver, English Sovereigns and other Foreign Coin which has been accumulating here for five or six weeks past. This may find a market, if the advance of bills to or above 109 is maintained. The *Baltic* has on board $75,000 Foreign Silver. It has been suspected that the ROTHSCHILD Agents are disposed to ship Gold again without very particular regard to the worth of Exchange, to answer other views than the mere fractional profit on bills, entertained in Paris or London. But on inquiry to-day, we find no evidence of this, nor do we see anything in the condition of the Specie reserve now held by the Banks, to cause any dread of such an operation if it were attempted. The House referred to employ, comparatively, very little of their vast capital in the United States, and the probability is, their Agents would have first to draw their own sixty day bills below the top rates of the market, to command the means for shipping any considerable or alarming sums to answer the purposes of their principals on the other side. And this process would be neither creditable nor popular. The rates of Money are the same as last week on call and very short business paper—the last in demand at Bank—and 1@2 ⅌ cent. lower on prime 60 days to 4 months bills, say 9@10 ⅌ cent., while some fair names are done at 12 ⅌ cent. with the discount brokers.

The Stock Market has recovered its tone of general firmness. There was a better business done to-day in Road, Coal and Transit Shares, than on Tuesday, but not so much after the first closing of the Foreign mails in Railway and State Bonds. The list closed steady this afternoon, 1 ⅌ cent. advance on Cumberland and Nicaragua, and about the same as yesterday afternoon on Erie and New-York Central shares. Virginia sixes varied 95½ to 96. Missouri sixes firm, 91¼. Illinois Central Bonds rallied to 72. The subscription to new loan of this Company has been closed, and the first cash installment is to be paid in to-morrow, together with 5 ⅌ cent. collateral security for the future installments. The shares have nearly reached par again on this arrangement, after being depressed 9@10 ⅌ cent. by the December assessment. The policy of the new loan is to save the necessity of further share assessments, at present.

The application for a receiver in the case of the Empire City Bank, pending before Judge ROOSEVELT, of the Supreme Court, has not yet been determined. The Court is disposed to hear full evidence before granting the application. Similar relief has been petitioned for by one or more of the creditors of the Suffolk Bank, now in liquidation. We take leave to say that this is the only mode of proceeding authorized by the Banking laws of the State, in cases of default or gross mismanagement, where the circulation is entirely secured at the Bank Department. We understand that some of our leading Bank officers have been under a different impression, supposing that the law makes it the duty of the Superintendent, at Albany, to move for a receiver. He has no authority of the kind, except as the guardian of the Bank Note circulation, which being entirely secured in both the instances now referred to, does not demand his interference. Where there is reason to suspect a gross violation of charter, or a system of false returns to the Department of the condition of a Bank, he has plenary power to appoint a Special Examiner, as in the case of the Eighth-avenue and Lewis County Banks, and on the report of such Examiner to hand over the papers to the Attorney General for further legal action; but in all other instances of abuse, the right is with any creditor to the amount of $100, or any Stockholder or Stockholders to the amount of one-tenth the capital, to apply to the Supreme Court for relief.

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Banking, recently made to the Legislature, has been published in pamphlet form. We gave a very full abstract of its main features early in the month. The ample list of securities held by each of the Free Banks and Banking Associations, we have condensed, as follows, as it stood on the 30th September last, the close of the State Fiscal Year:

Names of Banks.	N. Y. State Stocks.	U. States.	Bds. & Mort.
Agricultural, Herkimer	$95,000	$19,000	$51,077
Albany Exchange	31,000		30,000
American Exchange, N. Y.	74,800	70,000	....
Atlantic, N. Y.	40,000	55,000	
Auburn City	121,700		
Albion	60,177	....	62,469
America, N. Y.	10,000		
Attica, Buffalo	30,000	34,000	59,405
Auburn	90,000	11,000	
Ballston	162,033		8,500
Black River Watertown	50,500	10,000	64,791
Bowery, N. Y.	101,851	20,000	
Broadway, N. Y.	212,000		
Brockport Exchange	30,000	9,000	29,666
Buffalo City	30,000	25,000	59,124
Bull's Head, N. Y.	72,000	30,000	
Budnet, Syracuse	27,000		26,940
Butchers', N. Y.	70,000	10,000	
Bainbridge, Penn Yan	63,118		
Bath	34,000		25,237
Binghamton	72,000	25,000	
Camden	46,510	4,000	32,600
Canal, Lockport	37,617	1,000	21,211
Catskill	5,000	5,000	
Central, Brooklyn	50,000	50,000	
Central, New-York	84,023	30,700	
Central, Troy	30,000	22,500	54,257
Chatham, N. Y.	72,700	71,100	
Chemical, N. Y.	183,410	179,920	
Chester	34,000	9,000	7,806
Chittenango	37,500	20,000	57,094
Citizens', N. Y.	113,480	77,000	
Citizens', Fulton	42,000	10,000	54,600
City, Brooklyn	50,000	50,000	
City, N. Y.	5,500	4,500	
City, Oswego	51,000		51,700
Commercial, Albany	221,000		
Commercial, Clyde	21,300	12,000	33,900
Commercial, Glens Falls	30,100	17,000	40,520
Commercial, Rochester	156,150		141,075
Commercial, Troy	50,123	47,000	96,500
Commercial, Whitehall	100,000		
Continental, N. Y.	69,700	25,000	
Corn Exchange, N. Y.	100,000		
Crouse, Syracuse	30,000	20,000	53,506
Cuyler, Palmyra	54,300	5,000	43,742
Canandaigua	25,500		28,500
Capital, Albany	112,000		
Cayuga Lake	50,241	4,500	
Central N. Y., Utica	37,000		47,095
Chemung, Elmira	82,500		80,000
Commerce, N. Y.	5,000		
Commonwealth, N. Y.	100,270	5,000	
Cooperstown	74,300		99,013
Corning			19,300
Coxsackie	46,600	46,000	11,000
Dairyman, Newport	35,000	15,300	
Delaware, Delhi	60,403		
Deposit	30,000		25,749
Drovers', Ogdensburg	31,000	5,000	24,950
Dunkirk	38,260		
Dutchess Co., Armenia	70,925		
Danville	61,838		52,550
Eagle, Rochester	67,500		30,483
East River, N. Y.	64,963	60,000	
Elmira	73,000		72,650
Empire City, N. Y.	50,000	50,000	
Exchange, Buffalo	12,650		1,000
Exchange, Batavia	10,000	10,000	37,100
Exchange, Lockport	37,046	14,000	55,920
Fallkill, Poughkeepsie	50,500	41,000	
Farmers', Amsterdam	63,100		20,400
Farmers', Troy	17,000	15,000	13,300
Farmers', Hudson	40,000	40,000	33,300
Farmers', Lansingburg	53,031		53,910
Farmers', Saratoga	41,000	15,000	54,536
Farmers', Williamsburg	60,840	37,000	
Farmers' and Dro., Somers	12,000		18,400
Far. & Mechanics', Buffalo	32,000	5,000	30,966
Farmers' & M., Rochester	23,253	10,000	51,064
Fort Plain	63,140		46,370
Fort Stanwix	56,000	24,000	72,500
Frankfort	36,500	21,000	40,250
Frontier, Potsdam	54,500		46,905
Fulton, N. Y.	256,141		
Fulton Co., Gloversville	40,500	21,000	31,729
Fayetteville	56,000		49,422
Fishkill	68,090	40,501	
Fort Edward	58,000	16,000	37,140
Genesee Co., Le Roy	50,000		55,497
Genesee River, Mt. Morris	58,296		53,755
Genesee Valley, Geneseo	51,581	10,500	56,000
Geo. Washington, Corning	19,581	5,000	25,000
Glen's Falls	46,328	25,000	56,966
Goshen	64,780	27,490	
Grocers', New-York	100,000		
Genesee, Batavia	15,000		15,150
Geneva	74,477	33,625	17,920
Hamilton	57,600	19,500	32,420
Ham. Ex., Greene	35,000	10,500	10,000
Hanover, N. Y.	143,000	15,000	
H. J. Miner's, Fredonia	25,000	25,000	
Hollister, Buffalo	68,000	5,000	49,070
Huguenot, N. Paltz	59,787	12,000	39,400
Hungerford's, Adams	40,000	22,000	68,541
Havana	50,000		34,420
Hornellsville	31,033	20,000	
Ilion	40,000	25,000	46,903
International, Buffalo	65,000		54,081
Iron, Plattsburg	30,000	1,000	24,160
Irving, New-York	85,000	60,000	
Island City, New-York	54,994	16,000	
Jamestown	30,100	13,100	35,875
Jefferson Co., Watertown	6,000		31,737
Judson, Ogdensburg	33,600	11,000	6,200
Kinderhook	54,000		45,483
Knickerbocker, N. Y.	106,000		
Lake Mahopac	25,000		19,050
Lockport Trust	35,524		26,435
Long Island, Brooklyn	170,354	40,000	
Lu Wright's, Oswego	74,457	15,000	10,977
Lowville	34,000		55,977
Manufacturers', Troy	30,500	20,000	47,000
Marine, Buffalo	25,000	20,000	60,098
Marine, N. Y.	63,000	30,000	
Market, N. Y.	60,000	57,000	
Market, Troy	23,300	23,500	49,759
Mech. Association, N. Y.	262,737		
Mechanics', Brooklyn	137,793		
Mechanics', Syracuse	60,000		56,270
Mechanics', Williamsburg	50,200	46,000	
Mech. & Farmers', Albany	28,795		71,550
Medina	25,500		18,440
Mercantile, N. Y.	64,000	36,075	
Mercantile, Plattsburg	37,344	25,000	
Merchants', Albany	100,100	10,000	
Merchants', Lancaster	16,000	10,000	26,105
Merchants', Poughkeepsie	112,000		
Merchants', Syracuse	50,000	13,000	59,250
Merchants', Westfield	29,295		35,840
Merchants' Exchange, N. Y.	130,000		
Merchants' & Far., Ithaca	17,000		30,940
Mer. & Mechanics', Troy	11,000		
Metropolitan, N. Y.	100,000	18,000	
Middletown	32,000	15,000	41,100
Mohawk, Schenectady	15,000	5,000	
Mohawk Valley	57,167		47,103
Monroe, Cuba	18,000	15,000	26,880
Mutual, Troy	37,000	5,000	47,000
Malone	60,000		35,110
Nassau, N. Y.	123,650		
New-York and Erie, Buffalo	45,200	5,000	50,508
New-York Exchange, N. Y.	117,301		
New-York State, Albany	15,300	5,000	
Niagara, Tona.	36,000	26,000	49,871
North River, N. Y.	240,532		
Newark	57,300		45,315
Newburg	40,300	30,000	52,173
New-York, N. Y.	123,050	120,000	
North American, N. Y.	56,110	42,000	
Ocean, N. Y.	82,707	82,000	
Oliver Lee, Buffalo	96,000		15,680
Oneida, Rome	18,620	45,000	50,734
Oneida County, Utica	49,100	7,000	46,453
Oneida Valley, Oneida	74,134	10,000	11,440
Onondaga, Syracuse	101,000		
Oriental, N. Y.	100,000		
Otsego Co., Cooperstown	30,000		
Palmyra, Lyons	22,500	14,500	31,079
People's, N. Y.	136,951		46,136
Phenix, N. Y.	7,000	5,000	
Pine Plains	10,000		30,000
Powell, Newburg	36,000	15,000	106,000
Pratt, Buffalo	35,000		27,000
Pulaski	68,173		50,000
Putnam County	62,000	12,500	20,320
Pauling	60,000	21,500	47,300
Port Jervis	[illegible]	5,000	
Quassaick, Newburg	54,000	46,100	
Randall, Cortland	14,000	12,050	23,300
Rensselaer Co., Lansing	49,775	10,000	68,018
Rochester	131,704		95,940
Rome Exchange	20,000	21,000	31,300
Republic, New-York	142,800	5,000	
Rhinebeck	74,742	20,000	
Rondout	51,000	50,707	
St. Nicholas, New-York	50,000	50,000	
Salt Springs, Syracuse	30,000	30,000	51,580
Schoharie Co.	25,000	11,000	37,500
Shoe and Leather, New-Y'k	112,000	12,500	
Spraker, Canajoharie	40,300	23,000	34,877
State, Sag Harbor	10,000	10,000	21,994
State, Troy	20,120	29,700	55,050
State, Kingston	133,764		
Suffolk Co., Sag Harbor	57,421	3,000	
Syracuse City	55,500	10,000	44,400
Salem	35,300		46,750
Saratoga Springs	107,487		
Seneca Falls	30,667	6,000	28,584
Silver Creek	34,000		46,790
Sing Sing	33,050	8,000	
Syracuse	30,000		104,336
Troy	5,000	5,000	
Unadilla	54,000	15,000	65,500
Union, Albany	101,300		
Union, N. Y.	55,000	5,000	
Union, Kinderhook	50,037		51,329
Union, Rochester	112,513	40,000	153,611
Union, Monticello	26,150	20,000	46,256
Union, Troy	73,325		45,900
Union, Watertown	34,000	23,500	67,744
Utica City	56,000	31,000	47,832
Ulster, Saugerties	35,000	22,000	63,000
Union, Belfast	30,117	22,000	
Utica	30,500	4,000	62,039
Valley, Booneville	35,000		17,646
Vernon	70,000		6,300
Washington County	20,000		23,300
Watertown Loan	34,500	5,000	42,141
Western, Lockport	31,500		33,675
West Winfield	45,000	5,000	47,000
White's, Buffalo	56,575		55,000
Williamsburg City	135,000	25,000	
W. Sherman, Watertown	17,047	12,000	28,759
Wyoming Co., Warsaw	40,000	10,000	50,400
Watertown	[illegible]		21,160
Waterville	50,000	10,000	32,000
Westfield	41,500		36,484
West Troy	44,000	20,000	42,650
Whitestown	57,000		46,650
Yonkers	73,700	25,000	
Banks in Liquidation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECAPITULATION OF SECURITIES.

New-York State Stocks	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]
Bonds and Mortgages	[illegible]
Arkansas, (under Act 1838)	[illegible]
Illinois—same	[illegible]
Michigan—same	[illegible]
Cash on Deposit	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Of the Illinois Stock, the American Exchange Bank, of New-York, holds $380,000; and the Corning Bank $50,000. Of the Arkansas Stock, the Albany Exchange Bank holds $50,000. Of the Michigan Stock, the Bank of Syracuse holds $50,000. The Farmers' Bank of Hudson holds $48,000 Arkansas and Michigan. The remainder of the Western stocks are distributed in smaller sums.

The circulation issued from the Bank Department on the foregoing $35,962,160 on the 30th of September was $24,661,572, but of this sum there was only in actual circulation, at that date, $21,968,343. At the same time there was registered at the Department of the old Safety Fund notes, under special acts of Incorporation, and of issues without State or other Public Stock collaterals, the sum of $19,300,963, of which there was in actual circulation only $9,229,414. There was also in circulation $310,022 unregistered notes of the old Banks; making the

ACTUAL CIRCULATION OF THE STATE, SEPT. 30.

In Free Bank paper, secured as above	[illegible]
Safety Fund paper, registered	[illegible]
Old Banks, unregistered	[illegible]
Total by Quarterly Bank Statement	[illegible]

The movement of the Cotton crop for the season and past week is thus reported in the circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT, prepared for the steamer *Baltic*:

	SEASON. 1855.	1854.	WEEK. 1855.	1854.
Receipts at the Ports	1,048,000	1,112,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to Gr't Britain	335,000	332,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to France	121,000	100,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports other F. Ports	60,000	78,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Exports	715,000	519,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand	313,000	307,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

We understand there is a large business in the Cotton Trade going on in this City the present season, and which has been made more important by the recent money pressure and difficulties in Exchange at several of the Southern ports, in Cotton in transitu. The sales here are made on samples and bills of lading, the Cotton being shipped direct for Liverpool from Charleston, Savannah, and New-Orleans, consigned to order. The terms of freight and date of clearance are taken into account by the purchaser for the English Market, who, on the assignment of the shipping documents, pays for the Cotton under warranty of the samples, and the seller is thus put in funds to meet the short-sight bills drawn upon him from the South. The operation has proved a great convenience to parties holding orders for the English Market, saving the trouble, commissions and uncertainties to which they would be subject in executing these orders at the South. It is not, of course, acceptable to all interests, as it tends to diminish the selection of Cottons for the domestic mills, but while the ordinary facilities are denied by the Southern Banks on 60 day New-York bills, the convenience is undoubtedly an object to the trade in that quarter, and no inconsiderable source of profit to the Cotton factors and brokers in this City.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Boston Banks.

A comparison of the footings of the weekly Bank Statement of the Boston Banks, with those of the statement for the previous week exhibits the following results:

	Jan. 13.	Jan. 20.	
Capital Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie in Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	7,463,237	[illegible]	[illegible]

The increase of capital is at the Eliot Bank, $4,000. [*Boston Advertiser.*]

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Wednesday—First Board—[illegible]

Between Boards—$1,000 Allegheny County 6s, P. & C. 71; 22 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 61.

Second Board—[illegible]

After Board—[illegible]

Closing Prices—[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—[illegible] John F. Baker, Wm. H. Conant, E. T. Browne, A. E. [illegible], Jno. W. Smith, Master Lamar, [illegible], Mrs. P. Packard, E. Lyon, Lewis Herbert.

Passengers Arrived.

In clipper-ship Messenger, from Shanghai—Rev. [illegible] J. Roberts, lady and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7 16 | Sun sets......5 03 | Moon rises... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..12 [illegible] | Gov. Island....1 [illegible] | Hell Gate....[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamships Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill.

Ship Annapolis, Bush, Liverpool, [illegible]; [illegible] White, Charleston, T. Wardwell; Mary [illegible], New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Adelaide, [illegible], San Francisco, T. Wardwell.

Bark Kate Wheeler, [illegible] & Co.

Brigs Eliza Jane, [illegible]; Bonnie Bird, Snowball, Trinidad, [illegible]; Nebraska, (Br.,) Marten, St. John, [illegible] & Co.

Schrs. Louisa, Tuthill, Edenton, [illegible]; Emily Keith, Penny, Mobile, [illegible]; City Point, [illegible] & Co.; [illegible] Brown, [illegible]; [illegible], Dollner & Potter; [illegible]; Lewis; J. M. Hallock, Anderson, St. Jago, [illegible] & Co.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Ship Messenger, (clipper, of Philadelphia,) [illegible], Shanghai 91 ds., [illegible]. [illegible]

Brig Susan Small, (of Cherryfield,) [illegible], Tobasco 27 ds., with logwood, [illegible], to Thompson & Davidson.

Brig Samson, Murray, St. Marks [illegible], to Brodie & Potter.

Brig Tornado, (of Westport,) McCarty, [illegible] ds., with logwood and mahogany to H. & W. Delafield, [illegible] from Gonaives, bound to New-York, and put into [illegible] in distress.

Brig Abram, (of Salisbury,) Stevens, Curacoa 22 ds., with hides, &c., to Voss, Perkins & Co. Experienced heavy weather on the passage, [illegible], sprung main-boom, &c. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Brig Mary Means, (new,) Doyle, Machias 12 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Grand Island, (of Newburyport,) [illegible], and Aguadilla (P. R.) 22 ds., with coffee, sugar, &c., to [illegible] W. Lewis. [illegible]

Schr. Benjamin Harrison, Spencer, Washington, N. C. [illegible] ds., with cotton to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Bloomer, Lovejoy, Philadelphia, with coal.

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence, with mdse. to master.

Sloop Fashion, Blydenburg, Providence, mdse. to master.

Below.

Ship Catharine, Andrews, Charleston, with cotton, &c., to T. Wardwell. Also, 4 brigs.

The ships Calhoun, from Liverpool, and Windward, (clipper,) from Callao, are still below.

WIND—During the day, N. E., with snow.

Foreign Ports.

At Frontera, (Tobasco,) Dec. 27, brigs [illegible], for Boston, [illegible]; Atlantic, Alvarez, for New-York, [illegible]. [illegible]

At Bermuda, Jan. 18, brig [illegible], for New-York [illegible].